



# ***Daily Report***

---

## **China**

FBIS-CHI-90-141  
Monday  
23 July 1990

# Daily Report China

FBIS-CHI-90-141

## CONTENTS

23 July 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### General

PRC Spokesman Reaffirms No ROK, RSA Ties [Beijing Radio] .....	1
Li Peng Meets Envoys, Comments on African Ties [XINHUA] .....	1
Scholars Study Northeast PRC's Forest Ecology [XINHUA] .....	1
UNESCO Silk Road Expedition Leaves Xian [XINHUA] .....	2
Pre-GATT U.S.-EC Farm Row 'Inevitable' [XINHUA] .....	2

#### United States & Canada

PRC-U.S. Envoy Attends Nixon Library Opening [XINHUA] .....	3
U.S. Agency Sponsors PRC Filmmakers' Talk [XINHUA] .....	4

#### Soviet Union

Further on Peng Chong NPC Delegation Visit .....	4
Group Feted at Kremlin Banquet [XINHUA] .....	4
Lukyanov Meets Peng Chong [XINHUA] .....	4
Further on Sino-Soviet Cooperation Meeting .....	5
USSR-PRC Documents Signed [XINHUA] .....	5
Li Peng, Maslyukov on Talks [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 23 Jul] .....	5
Yao Yilin Discusses Sino-Soviet Trade [Beijing TV] .....	5

#### Northeast Asia

Column Views Relations With Japan [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 21 Jul] .....	6
Japanese Businessman Donates to Youth Foundation [XINHUA] .....	7
Li Peng Meets Japanese Steel Executive [XINHUA] .....	7
Friendship Association Chairman Addresses Meeting [XINHUA] .....	7
DPRK's Kim Tal-hyon Meets PRC Tourism Delegation [XINHUA] .....	7
DPRK Ambassador Gives Press Conference in Beijing [XINHUA] .....	8
Mongolian Survey Delegation Visits Innc. Mongolia [NEIMENGGU RIBAO 18 Jun] .....	8

#### Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk on U.S. Change of Policy Toward Cambodia [Beijing Radio] .....	8
Sihanouk Urges 'Complete, Fair' Cambodia Solution [XINHUA] .....	8
NPC's Sun Qimeng Meets Laotian Delegation [XINHUA] .....	9
CPPCC Official Holds Talks With Lao Delegation [XINHUA] .....	9
Wu Xueqian Meets Laotian Delegation [XINHUA] .....	9
Li Peng Meets Former Australian Prime Minister [XINHUA] .....	9
Long March To Launch Australian Satellites [XINHUA] .....	9
PRC To Dispatch Relief Supplies to Philippines [XINHUA] .....	10

#### Near East & South Asia

Official on 'Great Significance' of Qian's Visit [XINHUA] .....	10
Qian, Saudi Arabian Counterpart Hold Talks [XINHUA] .....	10
Formal Relations With Saudi Arabia Announced [XINHUA] .....	11



'Full Text' of Sino-Saudi Communique on Ties [XINHUA] .....	11
Qian, Saudi Minister on Importance of Ties [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 23 Jul] ..	11
XINHUA Cites Saudi, Chinese Ministers .....	12
Yang Shangkun, Li Peng Greet Sino-Saudi Ties [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 23 Jul] .....	12
Saudi King Meets Foreign Minister Qian Qichen [XINHUA] .....	13
Qian Qichen Notes China's Mideast Policy [XINHUA] .....	13
Chinese Muslims Enjoy Freedom of Religion [XINHUA] .....	14
Notes Prospects of Saudi Economic Cooperation [XINHUA] .....	14
Ends Visit to Saudi Arabia [XINHUA] .....	14
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Greet PRC-Saudi Ties .....	14
WEN WEI PO Editorial Lauds Sino-Saudi Ties .....	15
Editorial Views Warming Relations with Saudi Arabia [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 21 Jul] .....	16
XINHUA 'Backgrounder' on Sino-Saudi Relations .....	17
Qiao Shi Meets Indian Visitors 22 Jul [XINHUA] .....	18

#### West Europe

Qian Qichen Arrives in Cyprus [XINHUA] .....	18
Wen Jiabao Meets, Fetes Cypriot Party Delegation [XINHUA] .....	18
Sino-British Land Commission Holds Meeting [XINHUA] .....	19
Workshop on Sino-French Comparative Culture Ends [XINHUA] .....	19

#### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### Political & Social

Zhu Rongji Denies Reports on Zhao Release [XINHUA] .....	20
Comments Designed To Quash Rumors on Zhao [HONGKONG STANDARD 21 Jul] .....	20
Chen Yun Helps Retain Four Reformists [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 23 Jul] .....	21
Analysis of New Leadership Dispute [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST 22 Jul] .....	21
Officials Agree To Re-Launch Reform Program [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 23 Jul] .....	22
Li Peng Visits Medical Science Exhibition [XINHUA] .....	23
Qiao Shi, Gu Linfang Speak on Public Security .....	23
Qiao Emphasizes Order, Stability [XINHUA] .....	23
Gu Linfang Comments [XINHUA] .....	24
Anticorruption Exhibition Closes, Will Go on Tour [XINHUA] .....	24
Tian Jiyun, Chen Junsheng on Aid to Poor Areas [XINHUA] .....	24
Lu Feng on Leading Cadres' Ideological Quality [LIAOWANG 2 Jul] .....	25
Bo Yibo Writes Preface to Book on Marxism [ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO 28 Jun] .....	27
Qu Wu Hails Jiang's Reunification Speech [XINHUA] .....	29
He Zhukang Discusses United Front Work [RENMIN RIBAO 19 Jul] .....	29
New Policies for Controlling Population [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE] .....	31
Hu Sheng Speaks to CASS Graduating Class [RENMIN RIBAO 11 Jul] .....	31
RENMIN WENXUE Initiates Changes .....	32
Editorial Shakeup Reported [Hong Kong MING PAO 23 Jul] .....	32
New Column Inaugurated [XINHUA] .....	32
Commentator Urges Social Practice for Students [RENMIN RIBAO 19 Jul] .....	32
Regulations on Enrolling Tuition Paying Students [XINHUA] .....	33
Survey Views 'Vital' Neighborhood Committee Role [XINHUA] .....	34

##### Science & Technology

First 'Basic Law' To Protect Science, Technology [CHINA DAILY 23 Jun] .....	34
Civil Aircraft Industry Development Viewed [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 11 Jul] ..	35
Biotechnology Helps Boost Agricultural Production [XINHUA] .....	36

### Military

Jiang Zemin Meets Qinghai-Tibet Military Unit [XINHUA] .....	37
Jiang Decrees Commend Units [Beijing Radio] .....	37
Forum Promotes Guilin Army Academy Experience [XINHUA] .....	37
Additional Report on New Legal Adviser System [RENMIN RIBAO 11 Jul] .....	38

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### East Region

Anhui Group To Promote Yangtze Development [XINHUA] .....	39
Anhui Province Adopts Development Strategy [XINHUA] .....	39
Anhui Analyzes Economic Work Situation [ANHUI RIBAO 27 Jun] .....	40
Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou Attend Production Forum [ANHUI RIBAO 30 Jun] .....	41
Chen Guangyi Congratulates Conference [Fuzhou Radio] .....	42
Jiangsu Export Trade Increases in First Half [XINHUA RIBAO 7 Jul] .....	42
Jiangxi Labor Employment Conference Concludes [Nanchang Radio] .....	42
Shandong Leaders Inspect Reform Elsewhere [XINHUA] .....	43
Song Ping Praises Self-Reliance of Villagers [XINHUA] .....	44

### Central-South Region

Science Commission Official Speaks In Guangdong [Guangzhou Radio] .....	44
Guangdong Strengthens Leadership Over Schools [Guangzhou Radio] .....	44
Guangdong's Lin Ruo Views Forestry Inspection [Guangzhou Radio] .....	45
Guangdong Court Presidents' Meeting Ends [Guangzhou Radio] .....	45
Hainan Attracts Investors, Lifts Restrictions [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (BUSINESS POST) 23 Jul] .....	45
Haikou Encouraged To Be 'International City' [XINHUA] .....	46
Guan Guangfu Participates In Theory Meeting [Wuhan Radio] .....	46
Hunan Government Reviews Economic Work [Changsha] .....	46
Relief Assistance to Flooded Areas in Hunan [XINHUA] .....	47

### Southwest Region

Sichuan Meeting Urges Better Production [Chengdu Radio] .....	47
Sichuan Armed Police Corps Combats Flood [XINHUA] .....	47
Authorities 'Concerned' About Tibet Army Cadres [XINHUA] .....	48
Tibet CPC Committee, Commission Members Named [Lhasa TV] .....	48
Tibetan Procuratorial Work Report Delivered [XIZANG RIBAO 8 Jun] .....	49
Yunnan's Early Rice Output Increases [Kunming Radio] .....	54

### North Region

Beijing Insurance Business Rises 28 Percent [XINHUA] .....	54
Beijing Cracks Down on Traffic Violations [XINHUA] .....	54
New Leading Body of Hebei Committee Forms [XINHUA] .....	55
Yue Qifeng Notes Hebei Economic Situation [HEBEI RIBAO 24 Jun] .....	55
Hebei Congress Committee Meeting Ends [HEBEI RIBAO 21 Jun] .....	56
Tianjin Leaders Direct Relief Work in Jinghai [Tianjin Radio] .....	56

### Northeast Region

Wang Julu Elected Anshan CPC Secretary [Shenyang Radio] .....	57
Congress Standing Committee Meeting Held [Shenyang Radio] .....	57
Quan Shuren Attends Economic Conference [LIAONING RIBAO 16 Jun] .....	57
Liaoning Achievements in Intellectual's Work [LIAONING RIBAO 20 Jun] .....	58
Tang He-Anshan Water Project Begins [LIAONING RIBAO 24 Jun] .....	58

### Northwest Region

Gansu's Li Ziqi Inspects Pastoral Areas [Lanzhou Radio] .....	59
Qinghai Secretary Attends Title Ceremony [Xining Radio] .....	59
Xinjiang's Separatist Activities Denounced [Urumqi Radio] .....	59
Xinjiang Reaps Increased Summer Grain Crop [XINHUA] .....	60
Song Hanliang, Xinjiang Leaders at PLA Event [Urumqi TV] .....	60
Xinjiang Releases Economic Data for First Half [Urumqi TV] .....	61
Xinjiang Government Notes Upcoming Festival [Urumqi TV] .....	62

### PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Seminar on 'Peaceful Reunification' Opens [XINHUA] .....	63
Further on Seminar [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 21 Jul] .....	63
Officials Meet Visiting Taiwanese Delegation [XINHUA] .....	64
PRC, Taiwan Architects To Work Together [XINHUA] .....	64
Declaration of Reunification Symposium [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 19 Jul] .....	64
Zhou Nan Hopes for Early Reunification [XINHUA] .....	65
Appeal for Talks Without Preconditions [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 17 Jul] .....	66
Beijing Reacts to Call for Nonviolence [Beijing International] .....	67
Taiwan Party Delegation Meets in Shanghai [Shanghai Radio] .....	68

### TAIWAN

Reportage on Change in Ties With Saudi Arabia .....	69
Programs To Continue [CNA] .....	69
Government Urges Investment [CNA] .....	69
Premier Hao Briefed on Ties [Taipei International] .....	69
Li Discusses PRC-Saudi Moves [Taipei Radio] .....	69
Formal Saudi Notification [Taipei International] .....	69
No Adjustment in Policy to PRC [CNA] .....	70
'New' Relations To Be Negotiated [CNA] .....	70
PRC-Saudi Ties 'Hurt' Sovereignty [Taipei Radio] .....	70
'Deep Regret' Expressed [Taipei Radio] .....	70
Lesson in 'Bitter Experience' [Taipei Radio] .....	71
Diplomatic Relations Suspended [CNA] .....	71
Adjustment of Ties Sought [CNA] .....	71
Delegation To Visit Riyadh [CNA] .....	71
President's Office Declines Comment [CNA] .....	72
Saudi Assures Good Relations [CNA] .....	72
Japanese Resumption of PRC Loans 'Incredible' [CNA] .....	72
Senior Japanese Diplomat Arrives for Posting [CNA] .....	72
Businessmen Urged To Help Cut Trade Deficit [CNA] .....	73
Growing Deficits With Japan Worry Officials [CNA] .....	73
Spokesman on 'Possible' Mainland-Singapore Ties [Taipei International] .....	73

## General

### PRC Spokesman Reaffirms No ROK, RSA Ties

OW2007114390 Beijing in English to North America  
0400 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Excerpts] China's position on the Cambodian issue was the dominant theme at the Foreign Ministry's weekly press briefing on Thursday [19 July]. Radio Beijing's (Xia Jichuan) attended the briefing, and here is his report. [passage omitted]

During the press briefing, some reporters asked whether China is considering developing ties with South Korea and South Africa [RSA]. [Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman] Jin Guihua said: The position of the Chinese Government on this issue has not changed. She said: China will not establish official relations with these two countries.

### Li Peng Meets Envoys, Comments on African Ties

OW2107102490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1004 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with the outgoing chief diplomats of three countries here this afternoon.

The diplomats are 'Abd-al-Hamid Sayyid Zitani, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, N.T. Goche, Zimbabwe ambassador to China and Taofiqui Maliki, Beninian ambassador to China.

Li Peng extended thanks to the diplomats for their contributions to the development of relations between China and their countries.

The premier said the recent successful summit of the Organization of African Unity has shown that African countries, in a new situation, are determined to unite and improve themselves and to actively meet challenges.

Li said China supports African countries in their efforts to maintain national independence and sovereignty and to develop their national economies. He hoped that African countries would strengthen South-South cooperation, adding that China is willing to continue developing friendly cooperation with them.

### Scholars Study Northeast PRC's Forest Ecology

OW2107024590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0202 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Shenyang, July 21 (XINHUA)—Foreign scholars and ecologists are flocking to the Changbai Mountain area in northeast China to cooperate with local scientists in the study of the forest ecology.

According to the Changbai Mountain Research Station for Forest Ecosystems of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, more than 100 scholars from the Federal Republic

of Germany, the United States, Britain, Japan and a dozen other countries have come to work at the station and carry out surveys.

International cooperation in the study of the ecosystem of the Changbai Mountain area has been stepped up since 1986 when an international symposium on the management of forest ecosystems and environmental protection in the temperate zone was held in Shenyang, the capital of northeast China's Liaoning Province, an official from the station said.

The Changbai Mountain area, situated in the eastern part of northeast China, stretches across Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces skirting the border of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is an ancient folded mountain area formed by the actions of volcanic eruption and rivers. At an elevation of 200 to 2000 meters above sea level, the main area covers about 70,000 square kilometers. The main vegetation in the locality is the broadleaf Korean Pine, constituting one of the major forest zones in the country. Animal and plant species are abundant.

Due to the sharp increase in population, rapid economic development and poor management, forest coverage has dwindled over the past century, especially over the past decades. The whole forest zone is facing "a severe exhaustion of exploitable forest resources" in the words of Zhao Shidong, a research fellow and deputy director of the Shenyang Applied Ecology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The Chinese Government has established a 200,000-hectare nature reserve in the Changbai Mountain area, set up a forest ecosystem station and encouraged international cooperation in finding ways to save the valuable resources endowed by nature.

The unique forest ecosystem and the great biological diversity in the area are extremely attractive to foreign scholars, Zhao said, because similar forest ecosystems in North America and Europe have been destroyed by felling or glacier movements.

International cooperation in the study of the Changbai ecosystem is mutually beneficial and will help promote the development of forest ecosystem research and improve researchers and their methods, Zhao noted.

The Sino-German cooperative ecology research program is progressing smoothly and fruitfully, he said. The Shenyang Applied Ecology Institute, the Changbai Nature Reserve Management Bureau and Environmental System Research Institute and Bechtesgaden of the Federal Republic of Germany are participating in the project. The project is aimed at establishing a geological information system in the Changbai biosphere protection zone and on this basis, make a comprehensive analysis of the existing data in order to provide a scientific basis for the protection and continued development of the forest resources.



The Changbai Ecosystem Station is also cooperating with three U.S. universities in executing a program known as "Sino-biosphere research." The program includes three research projects—the functions of fallen trees in the forest ecosystem in the temperate zone, the circulation of nutrients in the forest ecosystem in the temperate zone, and the forest growth model in China's northeast area.

The cooperation project between China and Japan on the activity of volcanoes and its impact on the changes of vegetation has already determined that the last volcanic eruption took place about 1,100 years ago.

The Changbai ecosystem station is also cooperating with the British Continental Ecology Institute in the study of the ecology of the fornite subspecies of broadleaf Korean Pines.

According to the deputy head of the station, consultations are going on with scholars from Japan, Korea, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Sweden for new cooperation projects.

Our goal is to make our ecosystem station an internationally influential demonstration center for the operation and management of the forest ecosystem and nature reserves in the temperate zone, Zhao said.

### UNESCO Silk Road Expedition Leaves Xian

OW2007201690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1426 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Xian, July 20 (XINHUA correspondents Ding Wei and Li Xiguang)—The Silk Road expedition organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) left here today.

This expedition marks the start of a multi-disciplinary and international investigation on the vast exchange of ideas and knowledge between the countries criss-crossed by the ancient Silk Road for more than 20 centuries.

From time immemorial travellers have followed the lonely desert tracks and lofty mountain passes along what came to be known as the "Silk Road".

China was the historical birthplace of the Silk Road. In a period of over 1,000 years since the second century B.C., this road of trade and cultural exchanges, stretching across Asia and reaching as far as Europe and Africa, greatly facilitated the contacts between China and the rest of the world.

The international expedition includes about 100 archeologists, art historians, geographers, linguists, ethnologists and journalists from about 20 countries, travelling by motor caravan. They will follow the desert route to Dunhuang and along the northern rim of the Taklamakan Desert to Kashgar, at the foot of the Pamir Mountains.

According to Professor Ahamad Hasa Dani, during the 34-day journey, an intensive program of visits to sites and museums related to the Silk Road has been planned, including a four-day international seminar which will be held in Urumqi at the end of the journey.

Retracing the Silk Road is one of three major world projects of UNESCO launched in the framework of the "world decade for cultural development". The other two projects are the recovery of the Alexander Library in Egypt and the 500th anniversary of the encounter of the two worlds.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Professor Teng Teng, vice-minister of China's State Education Commission and head of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, said that the Chinese Government will give enthusiastic support to these projects.

"In the long process of world history many countries and nations have created dazzling ancient civilizations. However, what is worth our deep thought is that the historical civilizations created by many countries, especially by the developing countries, tend to be overlooked or even looked down upon," Teng remarked.

"The three UNESCO projects are of great importance in redressing this worrisome situation," he said.

C.L. Sharma, deputy-general director of UNESCO, said the Silk Road expedition is a project which implies the active presence of scholars and scientists in the very places of the world where the activities of the Silk Road thrived.

"Hence the idea of undertaking a number of expeditions to those places is of the most importance in the history of the Silk Road," he noted.

The other expeditions planned under the project—along the maritime route from Venice to Osaka, and across the steppes from Odessa to Alma Ata in the Soviet Union—will begin respectively in October this year and April and September 1991.

"Although the Silk Road has fascinated scholars, writers and adventurers alike throughout the centuries, the 10-year UNESCO project (1987-1997) constitutes the first-ever integral study of this incredible communications network that linked the West and the Orient in ancient times," a UNESCO official said.

### Pre-GATT U.S.-EC Farm Row 'Inevitable'

OW2207021590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0107 GMT 22 Jul 90

["Round-up: U.S.-European Community Farm Row Inevitable Before GATT Talks (by Yang Yuanhua)"]—XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Brussels, July 22 (XINHUA)—A farm row between the United States and the European Community (EC) seems inevitable when the Uruguay Round's Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) meets in Geneva next week.

With the December deadline for the conclusion of the Uruguay Round fast approaching, there is increasing concern that failure to reach agreement on agricultural trade between the United States and the EC will break future GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) talks.

Before the resumption of the talks next week, the two biggest farm exporters, the United States and the EC, are accusing each other of distorting trade practices and adopting stubborn positions.

The United States has aggressively forced the pace in the agricultural talks and demanded the elimination of all farm subsidies. The three main elements in its proposals are: export subsidies, border protection and internal support. The U.S. central demand is a phasing out of EC export subsidies.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter said Wednesday that the EC must change its tough position on export subsidies and refrain from stalling tactics.

There are two major differences: (1) elimination or a progressive and substantial reduction of subsidies; (2) negotiations on a case-to-case basis or in package.

U.S. Trade Secretary Mrs. Carla Hills outlined the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) as an expensive anachronism, which subsidizes over-production and closes off EC markets to the developing countries.

European Commissioner Ray MacSharry has said he will not negotiate separately on the three elements in the U.S. proposal. "If we start accepting one element of the package, then the whole edifice of the CAP will crumble," he said.

EC has agreed to reduce the subsidies progressively and substantially, but does not want to abandon its CAP or eliminate farm subsidies.

The farming lobbies also press their own negotiators for maintaining subsidies.

The farm talks are a key to the success of the four-year Uruguay Round of negotiations being held under the GATT auspices to liberalize world trade in 15 sectors.

Industrial nations are aiming to achieve a framework agreement on agriculture to pave the way for a conclusion of the 105-nation Uruguay Round in Brussels at the end of the year.

The recent Houston summit of the seven leading industrial nations agreed on a formula to bridge the differences ahead of the Geneva talks. But the complex

language wrapping the formula is already being interpreted differently on both sides of the Atlantic.

Italian Foreign Trade Minister Renato Ruggiero said after chairing a meeting of his EC counterparts in Brussels on Tuesday that the community will reject demands for concessions in Geneva.

Yeutter said: "I hope our friends in the EC do not miscalculate or underestimate the U.S. resolve in this respect."

"We have very few negotiating days left. We cannot afford to postpone serious negotiations any longer," he added.

The hottest debate on this issue is expected to take place in Geneva next week.

## United States & Canada

### PRC-U.S. Envoy Attends Nixon Library Opening

OW2007125990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0608 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Washington, July 19 (XINHUA)—With the presence of three successors including George Bush, former U.S. President Richard Nixon today opened the library named after him in his birthplace town of Yorba Linda, California.

President Bush, along with former presidents Gerald Ford and Ronald Reagan, attended the dedication ceremony which also drew many of Nixon's friends including Zhu Qizhen, Chinese ambassador to the United States.

Speakers at the ceremony paid high tribute to Nixon's achievements since his election as Congressman in 1946 and President Bush mentioned Nixon's visit to China in 1972, saying that the trip "revolutionized the world."

Ambassador Zhu congratulated Nixon on behalf of the Chinese Government and told him that China will give the library a piece of embroidery depicting Nixon's visit to China.

Meanwhile, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has also written a complimentary letter to Nixon. The 21 million dollar project, financed by private donations, consists of a museum and a library which chronicles Nixon's political career including the vice presidency in the Eisenhower administration and the presidency from 1968 to 1974.

The library portion, not scheduled to open until 1991, will house copies of Nixon's presidential and vice presidential papers, his personal diaries, and the famous tapes of his Oval Office conversations on the Watergate scandal.

Since Nixon declined the secret service protection for the library, the original documents will still be in custody of the Federal Government.



### U.S. Agency Sponsors PRC Filmmakers' Talk

OW2007192790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1501 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Shanghai, July 20 (XINHUA)—Some 20 Chinese film actors, actresses and directors talked for one hour here today with noted Chinese-American film maker Arthur Dong, with the help of a telecommunications satellite.

Before the conversation, the Chinese actors, actresses and directors, including Bai Yang, Sun Daolin, and Shi Xiaohua watched "Forbidden City, U.S.A.", a documentary shot by Dong, which depicts the harrowing experiences of a group of Chinese-Americans. Dong, 35, was asked by his Chinese counterparts about his experience in filming in the U.S. and his future plans.

Dong and his Chinese counterparts exchanged views on the hard work and achievements of the Chinese-Americans in the United States and how Chinese traditional culture has had an impact on the third generation of Chinese-Americans.

A graduate of the Film School of the San Francisco State University, Arthur Dong has made many films. One of them is "Sewing Woman", a film based on the story of his mother's migration from China to the United States. The film won an Oscar nomination for best documentary.

The conversation was sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency.

### Soviet Union

#### Further on Peng Chong NPC Delegation Visit

##### Group Feted at Kremlin Banquet

OW2107063090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0144 GMT 21 Jul 90

[By reporter Tang Xiuzhe]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul (XINHUA)—In the name of the chairmen of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held a banquet at the Kremlin today in honor of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] headed by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Laptev, chairman of the Council of Union of the Supreme Soviet, warmly welcomed Vice Chairman Peng Chong's visit to the USSR. He said: There has been a rapid development of bilateral contacts in all fields and at all levels, including that of parliaments, since the historic Soviet-Chinese summit meeting last year. The cooperation between the two parliaments, which is an important part of bilateral relations, has contributed significantly to the development of relations between the two states. The potential of cooperation between the two

parliaments is enormous, and the prospects are broad. He indicated that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will actively support the cooperation and exchange between all government organs of the two countries.

In his reply speech, Vice Chairman Peng Chong pointed out that his current trip in the USSR is aimed at pushing forward the contacts which had seen new development between the two parliaments since last year. He expressed the belief that the cooperation between Chinese and Soviet parliaments would be helpful to the development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

Speaking on China's domestic situation, Peng Chong said: China has undergone enormous changes ever since the nation adopted the reform and open policy. Its economic strength is stronger, the people's livelihood has improved conspicuously, and initial successes have been achieved in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform. The nation's political and economic situation is stable. While building their country, the Chinese people are closely watching the reforms and construction in the USSR and that they wholeheartedly hope the Soviet people can resolve their problems and keep pressing forward.

Today, members of the Chinese NPC delegation had separate friendly meetings at the Kremlin with Laptev and leading members of some special committees. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the exchange and cooperation between their parliaments during the past year. Within a friendly and lively atmosphere, both sides had an indepth exchange of views on certain issues relevant to parliamentary affairs and economic reforms.

##### Lukyanov Meets Peng Chong

OW2107125490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1225 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Moscow, July 21 (XINHUA)—Anatoliy Lukyanov, president of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. met this afternoon with a visiting Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation headed by Vice Chairman Peng Chong.

Lukyanov expressed his warm welcome to Peng Chong and happily recalled his visit to China last autumn.

He said he was pleased with the fruitful development of relations between the two nations in the past year and that such relations will be further developed.

NPC Vice Chairman Peng also expressed satisfaction over the development of relations, saying that China will make continuous efforts to steadily develop friendly and good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Both sides exchanged views over the two parliaments' organization, working procedure and legislation and discussed how to further develop relations between their parliaments.

Ivan Laptev, chairman of Soviet of the Union, and Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yu Hongliang were present at the meeting.

The Chinese NPC delegation arrived in Moscow Tuesday for an official visit that will also take them to Yalta and Leningrad.

### Further on Sino-Soviet Cooperation Meeting

#### USSR-PRC Documents Signed

OW2107100890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0933 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)—The memorandum of the fifth meeting of the Sino-Soviet economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation committee was signed here today at end of its six-day meeting.

Signing the memorandum were Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, acting chairman of the Chinese side on the cooperation committee, and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Yu.D. Maslyukov, chairman of the Soviet side on the committee.

Also at the signing ceremony, other Chinese and Soviet officials signed two other documents—an agreement between the Chinese and the Soviet governments on mutually encouraging and protecting investment, and an agreement between the Chinese and the Soviet governments on the avoidance of double-taxation.

After the signing ceremony, in reply to a Soviet reporter's questions, Yao Yilin said the just ended fifth meeting of the cooperation committee was conducted smoothly, adding that both sides were satisfied with the results of the meeting.

Yao said the meeting was conducted in a constructive atmosphere and practical approach and both sides showed the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. He said that through the exchange of visits of the leaders of both countries and mutual efforts, the bilateral economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation will be widened and the forms of cooperation diversified.

He added that there are good prospects for the bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Yao said China is actively exploring and establishing an economic set-up, which combines a planned economy and market regulation, adding that this will be further developed in the "Eighth Five-Year Plan" (1991-1995).

### Li Peng, Maslyukov on Talks

HK2307063090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS  
EDITION 23 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng and Yu.D. Maslyukov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, today expressed satisfaction over the results of the just ended fifth meeting of the Sino-Soviet economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation committee held here.

Premier Li Peng met a Soviet government delegation led by Maslyukov at the Diaoyutai State Guest House at noon today. Maslyukov, chairman of the Soviet side of the cooperation committee, briefed Li Peng on the cooperation committee's fifth meeting, saying that the two sides conducted fruitful talks on bilateral economic cooperation with a practical approach.

Li said China's political and economic restructuring are proceeding simultaneously, stressing that socialist countries should decide the content and form of reforms according to the situation of their own countries.

Li said that the main goal for China's political restructuring is to consolidate and further improve the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and to strengthen contacts between the party and the people, adding that facts have proved that this is totally in accord with the situation in China and successful.

Touching upon bilateral economic cooperation, Li Peng said that the economies of China and the Soviet Union are mutually supplementary to a certain degree. He said he hopes the cooperation committee will coordinate and promote the two countries' economic cooperation.

Li said cooperation by the two sides can take the form of joint-ventures, wholly-foreign funded ventures and processing materials provided by one side.

Li said that there is potential for bilateral trade and the relevant departments on both sides should explore the possibility of expanding cooperation.

Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun was present on the occasion.

### Yao Yilin Discusses Sino-Soviet Trade

OW2107184290 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jul 90

[From "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows medium and closeup shots of Yao Yilin and TASS reporter sitting side by side talking to each other] Vice Premier Yao Yilin was interviewed by a TASS reporter this morning. On the development of bilateral relations in the economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields since the normalization of the two countries' relations, Yao Yilin said: In the year or so since Sino-Soviet relations were normalized, there have

been new developments in the two countries' relations in the economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields. During Premier Li Peng's visit to the Soviet Union in April, the leaders of the two countries thoroughly exchanged views on developing bilateral economic and trade relations, and signed six documents, including one on long-term cooperation and development in the economic and scientific and technological fields. Those documents have provided a more legal basis for Sino-Soviet economic and trade relations, widened the area of economic and trade cooperation, and further promoted the economic and trade cooperation between the two sides.

He expressed his conviction that, with the efforts made by both sides, Sino-Soviet economic and trade cooperation will become more diversified and more flexible. He added that there are good prospects for bilateral economic and trade relations.

### Northeast Asia

#### Column Views Relations With Japan

HK2207060090 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
21 Jul 90 p 2

["Political Talk" column: "Japanese Government Denies What Mitsuzuka Said"]

[Text] Former Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka told Chinese Premier Li Peng in Beijing that "when the Asian Games open, former Japanese Prime Minister Nobori Takeshita will visit China as a special envoy and current Education Minister Kosuke Hori will accompany Takeshita to China." However, after Mitsuzuka returned home, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto immediately issued a statement, saying that "at the current stage, Japan cannot consider sending any cabinet member visiting China."

On 19 July, Sakamoto told some Japanese reporters when talking about the issue of sending a special envoy and the education minister to China: "The question of who will be appointed as the special envoy has not been considered at all. According to the decision of the Group of Seven summit, the policy of not conducting ministerial-level exchange is continuing." That is to say, what Mitsuzuka said in Beijing was denied.

Even the Japanese reporters did not understand why the Japanese Government changed its attitude and were perplexed. On 20 July, YOMIURI SHIMBUN carried the report about this with the banner headline: "Mitsuzuka's Remarks Aroused Waves."

The Japanese Government suddenly denied its plan to send a special envoy to China, probably because it did not want to leave a too radical image among other Western countries after its decision to lift the ban on offering the third batch of loans to China was endorsed by other Western countries at the G-7 summit, lest it cause discontent among the Western countries. On the

other hand, some people inside the Japanese cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party did not agree that relations with China be advanced quickly. Therefore, as soon as Mitsuzuka returned to Tokyo, the chief cabinet secretary immediately denied that a special envoy would be sent to Beijing during the Asian Games.

Was there any pressure or does this imply something special? Some people inside the Liberal Democratic Party admitted that Mitsuzuka talked with Sakamoto before he visited China. Without the endorsement of the ruling party and the government, how could a major party official and a former cabinet member talk irresponsibly and pass the above-quoted message to the Chinese side? A parliament member of the Abe faction in the Liberal Democratic Party said: Mitsuzuka's remarks in China were not groundless. The Japanese Government did not deny that sending an unofficial special envoy to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games was considered. It was also a fact that the Japanese Government did consider sending a cabinet member to China to prepare for Prime Minister Kaifu's visit to China.

Some Japanese Government officials said that even though Japan was kept within the bounds of the agreement reached by the G-7 summit, the Japanese Government indeed tried to make use of the opportunity of the Asian Games to restore official exchanges with China as the G-7 summit also agreed that "each country can make its own decision to a certain extent."

The remarks of these government and Liberal Democratic Party officials shows that there was certain noteworthy background against which the Japanese Government suddenly denied what Mitsuzuka said in China.

On 19 July, when French Prime Minister Rocard arrived in Japan and held talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu, the former still held a critical attitude toward China. Did this affect Japan?

On the morning of 19 July, when meeting with Sun Pinghua, president of China-Japan Friendship Association who was visiting Japan, Kaifu said that at the current stage, his plan to visit China was still facing many difficulties. He also said that although the other Western countries did not oppose Japan's decision to lift the ban on offering loans to China, he still deeply felt the stern attitude of the European and American countries toward China and hoped that China's reform and opening line will be further advanced.

In addition, Kaifu once again said that Japan had lifted the ban on loans to China and the process of offering the loans would be "advanced slowly." Obviously, Japan will still basically act like other Western countries and maintain the economic sanctions. The loans offered by the World Bank to China were limited to the humanitarian, environmental, and public hygiene projects. Japan will provide loans "slowly." It is self-evident that behind such "slow" advances, there will certainly be some other attached conditions.



The United States suddenly changed its Asian strategy and adopted a policy of associating with Vietnam and opposing Democratic Kampuchea. Aside from aiming at the Khmer Rouge, this policy was also aimed at forcing China to stop assisting the anti-Vietnamese forces on the side of Democratic Kampuchea. It is worth noting to what degree Japan will follow and support the United States in this regard.

#### **Japanese Businessman Donates to Youth Foundation**

OW2307091990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0725 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)—A ceremony was held here today for a donation of 100 million Japanese yen by Isao Abe, president of the Japanese Abebotan Co. Ltd.

The sum, donated to the China Youth Development Foundation, will be used for the children's education program in underdeveloped areas of China.

Prior to the ceremony, Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with Abe and expressed appreciation of and thanks to Abe for his contribution to the friendship between the two countries.

#### **Li Peng Meets Japanese Steel Executive**

OW2307104590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0933 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with Kensuke Koga, executive vice president of Japan's Nippon Steel Corporation, here today.

They exchanged views on further cooperation in the steel and iron industry between the two countries.

Kensuke Koga is visiting China at the invitation of the Metallurgical Ministry.

#### **Friendship Association Chairman Addresses Meeting**

OW2007051490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1333 GMT 19 Jul 90

[By Ding Pangye]

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jul (XINHUA)—The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Japan-China Friendship Association was marked at a "Japan-China Friendship Speech Meeting" held here yesterday by the Japan-China Friendship Association and ASAHI SHIMBUN.

Members of the China-Japan Friendship Association delegation, headed by Sun Pinghua, president of the association, attended the meeting, during which Sun Pinghua gave a long speech entitled "Japan and I."

He said: "China-Japan friendship" is a precious legacy left behind by Zhou Enlai, Liao Chengzhi, and other revolutionaries of the older generation, and we should

inherit this "legacy" and develop China-Japan friendship on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence.

He said: Although China and Japan differ greatly in terms of their ideologies and government structures, cultural exchange between the two countries started a long time ago, and the two countries have many things in common both geographically and in terms of their peoples' living habits. Since both countries are Asian countries, the development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations is in the interest of peace and stability in Asia.

In his speech, Sun Pinghua also recalled his work of promoting Sino-Japanese friendship over the past 38 years. He said friendly relations between China and Japan must be based on mutual understanding and trust, and both sides must be sincere. He said: While our main objective is to keep Sino-Japanese friendship going from one generation to another, it is not easy to achieve this objective. A lot of work has to be accomplished in the future, and both sides should continue to promote their cooperation and exchange in all areas. The urgent task facing us is to promote friendly contacts between the young people of the two countries.

Sun Pinghua also spoke highly of nongovernmental organizations and personages in China and Japan for their important contributions to the development of the two countries' friendly relations after the war. He said he hopes more Japanese friends will visit China and understand China so that Sino-Japanese friendly relations will develop in a sustained manner.

Mr. Ikko Hirayama, vice president of the Japan-China Friendship Association and president of the Tokyo University of Arts, gave a speech entitled "China and I." He recalled his contacts with China in the artistic and cultural spheres in the past 15 years and expressed his hope that China will become an affluent and strong country at an early date. He also expressed his willingness to make unrelenting efforts for the development of friendly relations between Japan and China.

Nearly 400 people of all walks of life in Japan attended the meeting.

#### **DPRK's Kim Tal-hyon Meets PRC Tourism Delegation**

OW2207180790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1529 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (XINHUA)—Kim Tal-hyon, vice premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], met here today with a delegation of Chinese National Tourism Administration led by Deputy Director Chen Wendong.

Kim said that China has rich tourism resources and its tourism industry develops quickly, adding that he hoped China develops more quickly in this field so as to render experience for Korea.

Chen Wendong briefed the vice premier the [as received] developments in China's tourism industry since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

#### **DPRK Ambassador Gives Press Conference in Beijing**

OW2307103190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0937 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)—Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to China, Chu Chang-chun, gave a press conference to Chinese reporters here this afternoon.

The ambassador informed the reporters of the resumption of the dialogue between the North and the South sides of Korea and the proposal for unrestricted travel between the North and the South.

He disclosed that the two sides had reached an agreement on convening high-level political and military talks between the North and the South at the seventh preparatory meeting scheduled for July 3. And the agreement will be signed on July 26.

He said within a month of the signing of the agreement, talks attended by prime ministers of the two sides will take place.

He pointed out that the resumption of the North-South dialogue was not prompted by "outside pressure" as some foreign media had reported, but was the result of unswerving position of the North side.

He expressed the hope to see efforts by all countries to make the dialogue a success.

#### **Mongolian Survey Delegation Visits Inner Mongolia**

SK2107133790 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO  
in Chinese 18 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] (Zhasangjiazhamuci), director, and (Mo Enhebayaer), deputy director of the State Geodetic Survey and Cartographic Bureau of the Mongolian People's Republic, conducted a seven-day visit to our region, and left Hohhot for home on 16 June.

During their visit, responsible persons of the autonomous regional topographic bureau held friendly talks with them. Both sides exchanges views on strengthening exchanges on topographic science and technology, and establishment and development of friendly cooperation.

During the visit, the guests visited the Inner Mongolia aerial survey and remote sensing brigade, the comprehensive cartographic team, and the topographic instrument service department. They said: "Your autonomous region has a very good topographic contingent, and is worthy of our learning from you in many fields."

The Mongolian guests also toured the scenic spots and historical sites in Hohhot, and the Genghis Khan Tomb. They expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm and

friendly reception accorded them by the autonomous regional topographic bureau and other departments.

#### **Southeast Asia & Pacific**

#### **Sihanouk on U.S. Change of Policy Toward Cambodia**

OW2107103690 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
0430 GMT 21 Jul 90

[From the "International News and Current Events" program]

[Text] During a meeting with Zheng Yi, Chinese ambassador to Korea, in Pyongyang yesterday, Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: The U.S. change of policy toward Cambodia is a reward to Hanoi and the Phnom Penh regime. The three parties of the Cambodian resistance forces will fight until Cambodia wins full independence.

Pointing out that the Cambodian national government's UN seat has been recongized by the majority of the UN members, Prince Sihanouk said: The U.S. demand that the national government of Cambodia vacate its UN seat is unjust and unfair. He expressed the hope for continued international support for the Cambodian national government's seat in the United Nations.

Prince Sihanouk reiterated: The three parties of the national government of Cambodia stand for the forming of a quadripartite supreme national council and for the election, under the leadership of the council, of a government to lead the country. To achieve this goal, foreign troops must be withdrawn from Cambodia for a complete, fair, and equitable solution to the Cambodian issue.

#### **Sihanouk Urges 'Complete, Fair' Cambodia Solution**

OW2007145990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1332 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Pyongyang, July 20 (XINHUA)—Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk today criticized the United States decision to drop its recognition of the Cambodian resistance's United Nations seat, calling the shift "unjust and unfair."

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker announced in Paris on Wednesday that the United States would withdraw recognition of the U.N. seat of the national government of Cambodia and begin talks with Hanoi on the Cambodian issue.

The Cambodian national government's U.N. seat has been recongized by the majority of the U.N. members, and the U.S. decision is just "a reward" to Hanoi and the Phnom Penh regime it installed in Cambodia, Sihanouk said in a meeting with Zheng Yi, Chinese ambassador to Pyongyang.

Sihanouk renewed the resistance stand that for a complete and fair solution to the Cambodian issue, all

foreign troops must be withdrawn from Cambodia, a Supreme National Council be formed by the four Cambodian parties and polls be held by the council to elect a government to lead the country.

He pledged that the resistance forces will fight until Cambodia wins full independence and expressed hope for continued world support for the Cambodian national government's seat in the United Nations.

#### **NPC's Sun Qimeng Meets Laotian Delegation**

*OW2307091890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0724 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)—Vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, Sun Qimeng, met a delegation from the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with People headed by its vice-president Souvannarath Saig-navong, here today.

#### **CPPCC Official Holds Talks With Lao Delegation**

*OW1907122290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1130 GMT 19 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 19 (XINHUA)—Hong Xuezhi, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee, held talks here today with a delegation from the Lao Construction Front headed by its vice-chairman Boualapha.

Hong said that there exists a traditional friendship between the peoples of China and Laos.

He said that it is a celebrating event for the CPPCC and the Lao Construction Front to set up ties, expressing the belief that the current visit of the delegation will surely promote bilateral friendship.

Boualapha said that the two countries are long time friendly neighbors and the Lao people will never forget China's support for the Lao people in the past.

He said that his delegation's visit is aimed at promoting the bilateral friendship and strengthening the contacts between the Lao Construction Front and the CPPCC.

Hong hosted a dinner in honor of the Lao guests in the evening.

#### **Wu Xueqian Meets Laotian Delegation**

*OW2007082290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0713 GMT 20 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian met here today with a delegation from the Lao Construction Front headed by its Vice Chairman Boualapha.

#### **Li Peng Meets Former Australian Prime Minister**

*OW2307110790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0930 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today the clouds of attempting to isolate China are dispersing as more and more countries' are responding to China's sincere desire for friendly coexistence with other countries.

He made this remark at a meeting with a delegation from the Australia-China Council led by E.G. Whitlam, former Australian prime minister and chairman of the council.

Li said China, under its peaceful foreign policy of independence and on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, attaches special importance to its relations with neighboring countries.

He said China is willing to improve its relations with Vietnam on the basis of a comprehensive, fair, and reasonable settlement of the Cambodian issue.

He said generally speaking, Sino-Australian relations have developed smoothly since the two countries established diplomatic relations 18 years ago.

China, from a long-term point of view, is optimistic about the prospect for the two countries' relations, although some difficulties exist at present, he noted.

This is because the two peoples desire to live in friendship and the two countries share common interests in their economic cooperation.

In fact, he said, the cooperation between the two countries' economic circles has been good.

The Chinese premier extended thanks to Whitlam for his farsighted decision to establish diplomatic relations with China when he was prime minister and for his efforts to develop the two countries' relations in past years.

Whitlam said he appreciated China's positive role in the Asia-Pacific region and pledged to continue to work for the development of Australia-China relations.

The Australian delegation came to visit China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

#### **Long March To Launch Australian Satellites**

*OW1807121990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1123 GMT 18 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)—China's Long March-2E (LM-2E) rocket, which successfully blasted off last Sunday at the Xichang Rocket Base in southwestern China's Sichuan Province, will launch two large Australian telecommunications satellites in 1991 and 1992 respectively.



Chen Shouchun, deputy president of the China Great Wall Industry Corporation, told XINHUA that the two telesats, owned by the Aussat Company of Australia, have been developed and manufactured by the Hughes Aircraft Company of the United States.

He said that the Aussat satellites, which are equipped with perigee kick motors and weigh 7.4 tons, will be placed into low earth orbit by the LM-2E rocket along with their perigee rockets. After that, the perigee kick motors will conduct the transfer-orbit flights to put the satellites into geostationary orbit.

Chen said that the LM-2E rocket carrier is currently the most powerful launcher in China, capable of placing a payload of 8.8 tons into low earth orbit. It is also one of the largest commercial launch vehicles in the world, he added.

The deputy president said that the successful launching of the LM-2E rocket July 16 marked a new stage in the development of China's space technology and provided a technological guarantee for the launching of the Australian telesats.

#### **PRC To Dispatch Relief Supplies to Philippines**

*OW2107170790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1011 GMT 21 Jul 90*

[Text] Manila, July 21 (XINHUA)—China will dispatch a special plane to transport medicines and foodstuffs to Manila shortly for the victims of the strong earthquake that rocked the northern Philippine Island of Luzon last Monday, it was announced here today.

The relief goods were donated by the Red Cross Society of China to the Philippine Red Cross, according to the Chinese Embassy in Manila.

The Civil Aviation Administration of China will fly a Boeing-707 aircraft to deliver the goods from Beijing to Manila.

Earlier, on July 18, Chinese President Yang Shangkun sent a message to Philippine President Corazon Aquino, expressing profound sympathy and cordial solicitude to the people of the quake areas.

President Yang said that he believes the Filipino people "will certainly overcome the difficulties, rebuild their homeland and resume the normal life of the people of the afflicted areas as soon as possible."

#### **Near East & South Asia**

##### **Official on 'Great Significance' of Qian's Visit**

*OW2007151990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1457 GMT 20 Jul 90*

[Text] Riyadh, July 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here today for a three-day

official visit at the invitation of his Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal Bin-'Abd- al-'Aziz al Sa'ud.

Qian, the first Chinese foreign minister to tour Saudi Arabia, was received at the King Khalid Airport by Prince al-Faysal.

In a written speech upon his arrival, Qian said, "I feel greatly honored to visit your country which has a long and unique civilization and a tradition of hospitality.

Qian noted that under the leadership of King Fahd, the people of Saudi Arabia have been engaged in vigorous efforts to develop the country's national economy with the oil industry as its principal part, and have achieved great successes in constructing the country and improving the people's living standards.

The Chinese minister expressed his admiration for these successes and hoped that the Saudi people make further progresses.

There have been traditional ties of friendship and a long history of trade exchanges between China and Saudi Arabia, Qian said. And in recent years, the two countries have enjoyed rapid developments in their friendly and cooperative relations.

It has become a common desire of the governments and peoples of the both countries to strengthen bilateral relations and further develop cooperation in various fields, he added.

The Chinese official said he will meet Prince al-Faysal and other Saudi leaders during his stay here to discuss bilateral relations, and international and regional issues of common concern.

He expressed his belief that through his current visit and joint efforts by China and Saudi Arabia, the relations between the two countries will surely come to a new stage.

On his part, Prince al-Faysal at the airport expressed warm welcome to Qian's visit. The Saudi king and people have heartfelt respects towards China, he said. And the leaders of two countries started contact as early as 1955 at the Bandung Conference.

The Saudi foreign minister described Qian's visit as a historic one that will be of great significance not only for the relations between the two countries, but also for the peace of the Gulf Region and the world as a whole.

Qian and Prince al-Faysal will begin their first round of formal talks this afternoon.

##### **Qian, Saudi Arabian Counterpart Hold Talks**

*OW2007204790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1941 GMT 20 Jul 90*

[Text] Riyadh, July 20 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud

stressed here today that the relationship between China and Saudi Arabia is characterized by mutual trust and mutual respect.

The two foreign ministers, who held their first round of talks after a closed-door meeting at the Foreign Ministry here this afternoon, agreed that there are solid basis and broad prospects for the further development of relations between the two countries.

They exchanged views on furthering the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and reached consensus on a wide range of issues.

Qian said that further advancement of the Sino-Saudi relationship is of great significance, which not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries but also plays a positive role in promoting regional peace, stability and development.

He expressed the hope that the two sides, through common efforts in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, will make their relationship a model of friendly cooperation between countries with different social systems and beliefs.

Prince al-Faysal said that the two countries, despite differences in social systems and beliefs, firmly believe in the five principles of peaceful coexistence, stand for non-interference in each other's internal affairs and can forge a model relationship of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The two foreign ministers will continue their talks Saturday.

#### **Formal Relations With Saudi Arabia Announced**

OW2107192290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1913 GMT 21 Jul 90

["Flash: China and Saudi Arabia Establish Diplomatic Relations"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Riyadh, July 21 (XINHUA)—The People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia today established formal diplomatic relations, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and his Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal jointly announced here this evening.

#### **'Full Text' of Sino-Saudi Communique on Ties**

OW2207000490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 2236 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Riyadh, July 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, on behalf of their respective governments, signed here today a communique on the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The full text of the communique reads as follows:

The Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level as of 29 Thul Hijjah 1410 A.H., corresponding to 21 July 1990 A.D.

The Government of the People's Republic of China supports the policy of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in pursuit of achieving its security, stability and national interests.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government that represents the entire Chinese people.

The two governments have agreed to develop cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

#### **Qian, Saudi Minister on Importance of Ties**

HK2307061690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese 23 Jul 90 p 6

["Qian Qichen and Prince Al-Faysal Stress Great Significance of Establishment of Sino-Saudi Diplomatic Relations."]

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Jul (XINHUA)—Issuing statements this evening in Riyadh, both Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Saudi Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal agreed that establishment of formal diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia not only meets the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries, but also has great significance to maintaining regional and world peace and stability.

Qian Qichen and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal made these remarks to Chinese and Saudi reporters after they signed the "Communique on the Establishment of Formal Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

Foreign Minister Qian said: Establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia is an event with great significance in the history of relations between the two countries. It fulfills the long-held wishes of the people of the two countries, and signifies that relations between the two countries have entered a new stage. China and Saudi Arabia are developing Asian countries. Establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries not only meets the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries, but also has great significance to maintaining regional and world peace and stability.

Qian Qichen said: Friendly relations between China and Saudi Arabia go back to ancient times. In recent years, cooperation in various areas between the two countries

has developed rapidly. Establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries will open up an even brighter prospect for developing the traditional friendship and friendly cooperation between the people of the two countries.

In answering a XINHUA reporter's questions, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal looked ahead to relations between Saudi Arabia and China after establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said: Establishment of diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and the PRC is an important step. It will benefit the two countries as well as all Arab people and Islamic countries. The PRC enjoys a notable international status and high reputation, and has a long history. Therefore, Saudi Arabia believes that establishing diplomatic relations with China is a very beneficial step.

He continued: Due to the joint efforts by His Majesty and Chinese leaders, relations between the two countries had been very good even before diplomatic relations were established. These relations undoubtedly will be further consolidated and developed.

#### **XINHUA Cites Saudi, Chinese Ministers**

OW2207082590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0733 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Riyadh, July 21 (XINHUA)—The establishment of diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and China not only is in accord with the fundamental interests of the people in both countries but also contributes enormously to peace and stability in the region and the whole world.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal made these remarks at a joint press conference here this evening after signing the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Qian said the establishment of Sino-Saudi diplomatic ties is an event of great significance, which marks a new epoch in the history of bilateral relations between the two countries and fulfils the wishes of the two peoples.

Qian said that the friendly relations between China and Saudi Arabia have a long, long history and that bilateral cooperation in all fields has improved rapidly over the recent years.

The establishment of Sino-Saudi diplomatic ties is sure to open up broader prospects for the further development of the traditional friendship and the friendly cooperation in all fields between the two countries, Qian said.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince al-Faysal told XINHUA that China enjoys a high international prestige that attracts the attention of all peoples. The establishment of diplomatic ties between Saudi Arabia and China is an

important move that will benefit not only Saudi Arabia and China, but also the Arab nation and the Islamic countries.

With common efforts made by Saudi and Chinese leaders, the bilateral relations between the two countries were agreeable even before the establishment of their diplomatic relations, Al-Faysal said, adding that both Saudi Arabia and China now enjoy a broader prospect of bilateral cooperation.

After the press conference, Prince al-Faysal gave a banquet in honor of the Chinese foreign minister. Present at the banquet on the Saudi side were Commander of the Air Forces Abdallah Al Hamdane [name as received], Minister of Finance and National Economy Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl, Minister of Health Faysal Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Hujaylan, and Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Muhammad 'Ali al-Fayiz.

#### **Yang Shangkun, Li Peng Greet Sino-Saudi Ties**

HK2307041490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese 23 Jul 90 p 1

["Yang Shangkun, Li Peng Send Telegraph to Fahd Warmly Greeting Establishment of Sino-Saudi Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (Renmin Ribao)—President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng of the People's Republic of China today sent a telegraph to His Majesty Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, King and concurrently Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia warmly greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The full text of the telegraph is as follows:

Riyadh

Your respected Majesty Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz:

On the occasion of the announcement made by the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, we, with a feeling of great joy, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and also in our own name, hereby extend our warmest congratulations to your majesty and through your majesty to the Saudi Government and people.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia is an event of great significance in the history of relations between the two countries. It not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, but is also conducive to peace and stability in Asia and in the world as a whole. The Sino-Saudi relations have entered a brand-new stage of development. We are deeply convinced that with the joint attention of Chinese and Saudi leaders, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in political, economic, and trade fields will surely develop in an all-around way.



Wish the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia prosperity and its people happiness.

May the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Saudi Arabia develop constantly.

[signed] Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China

Li Peng, premier of the People's Republic of China

[date] 22 July 1990

### **Saudi King Meets Foreign Minister Qian Qichen**

OW2207212690 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2104 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, July 22 (XINHUA)—King Fahd Bin Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, during a meeting here today with visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, extended his congratulation on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

King Fahd, also prime minister of the Saudi Government, expected that relations between Saudi Arabia and China, after the establishment of diplomatic ties, will be fully developed.

During the 90-minute meeting, the Chinese foreign minister forwarded to King Fahd a message of Chinese President Yang Shangkun and a congratulatory telegraph jointly sent by President Yang and Premier Li Peng.

In his letter, President Yang invites King Fahd to visit China at his convenient time. King Fahd accepted the invitation and asked Qian to convey his greetings to the Chinese leaders.

Qian said mutual trust between the Chinese and Saudi leaders had already been built up even before formal diplomatic links were cemented between the two countries.

The establishment of Sino-Saudi diplomatic ties demonstrates the foresight and sagacity of the two countries' leaders, he added.

He said that China pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy and is willing to establish and develop relations with all other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Saudi Arabia is of great significance under the current international situation, Qian said, adding that the Sino-Saudi ties can be developed into a model of friendly cooperation between countries with differing social system, belief and cultural tradition. King Fahd said that all countries have different conditions and they should live with each other on good terms and follow the principle of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Saudi Arabia understands well that China has never meddled in other countries' internal affairs, he said.

King Fahd went on to say that his country pursues a policy of peace and [word indistinct] willing to maintain good relations with all other countries.

He said that the friendly relations between Saudi Arabia and China will go ahead in all fields following the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

King Fahd also briefed Qian on the efforts and progress made by the Saudi Government in developing economy and education and in improving the people's living standard.

The Chinese foreign minister appreciated the achievements made by the Saudi Government in carrying out its policy of giving education a priority and accelerating national economy to make its country strong and its people rich.

Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal was present at the meeting, which official sources described as proceeding amid "a cordial and friendly atmosphere."

### **Qian Qichen Notes China's Mideast Policy**

OW2307000790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2348 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Jidda, Saudi Arabia, July 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stressed here today that the linchpin to the solution of the Mideast conflicts lies in Israel's withdrawal from the occupied land and respect for the Palestinian people's right of self-determination.

China stands for the settlement of the Mideast issue through peaceful means and hopes that all parties concerned will refrain from resorting to force, Qian told a press conference after concluding his three-day visit to Saudi Arabia during which the two sides announced the establishment of formal diplomatic ties.

He suggested that a U.N.-sponsored Mideast peace conference be convened, with the participation of all parties concerned and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, to hammer out concrete measures for the settlement of the problems in the region.

He urged the state of Palestine and the state of Israel to recognize each other, and the Jewish and Palestinian people to live with each other peacefully.

In order to bring all this into reality, Qian stressed, it is imperative that the Palestinian people's right of self-determination be honored and Israel pull out of the occupied Arab territories. "This is the key to the issue," he added.

Qian said that the Chinese Government is aware of the fact that at present tensions in the Middle East are mounting rather than easing, which appears to be the work of a variety of factors.

He said that the settlement of a large number of Jewish immigrants in the occupied land will cause serious consequences.

"In addition, the suspension of dialogue between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization is detrimental to the development of events in the Mideast region," Qian said.

The Israelis had undergone quite a few debates among themselves on the Mideast issue, but the new government that was eventually formed tends to pursue very hawkish policies, he said.

All the above-mentioned elements have resulted in many impediments to the solution of the Mideast problems, Qian said.

Touching on the Lebanese situation, Qian expressed the support for all measures adopted by the Arab league's tripartite mediation committee.

### Chinese Muslims Enjoy Freedom of Religion

OW2307002590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2352 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Jeddah, July 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said here today 16 million Muslim citizens in China enjoy the freedom of belief and the right to conduct religious activities.

Qian told a press conference that the Chinese Government pursues the policy of protecting Muslim people's religious belief.

There are more than 20,000 mosques in China now, he said.

Although far away from Saudi Arabia, the birth place of Islam, some Chinese Muslims come every year to Mecca for pilgrimage. The Saudi Government has showed concern to them and given them all the conveniences. "We extend our gratitude," Qian said.

### Notes Prospects of Saudi Economic Cooperation

OW2307002390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2353 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Jeddah, July 22 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen predicted here today that the economic relations between China and Saudi Arabia will enjoy broader prospects after the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

At the press conference upon winding up a three-day official good-will visit to Saudi Arabia, Foreign Minister Qian said that China and Saudi Arabia had conducted some economic cooperations and trade before the establishment of diplomatic relations.

An overall development will be expected afterwards, Qian added.

Both China and Saudi Arabia belong to Third World countries and are developing their own economy. "We are facing common tasks in this respect," Qian said.

### Ends Visit to Saudi Arabia

OW2307072690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0457 GMT 23 Jul 90

[Text] Jeddah, 22 Jul (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left the Saudi seaport city of Jeddah this evening for a visit to Cyprus after winding up his three-day successful official goodwill visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

During the visit, Foreign Minister Qian and his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, signed a "Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia" in Riyadh. The two foreign ministers also had a wide-ranging exchange of views on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

On the afternoon of 22 July, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia received Foreign Minister Qian and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. Both sides expressed the belief that the establishment of Sino-Saudi diplomatic ties has opened new prospects for the all-around development of relations between the two countries. King Fahd accepted with pleasure the invitation to visit China from President Yang Shangkun.

Foreign Minister Qian arrived in Saudi Arabia on 20 July.

### RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Greet PRC-Saudi Ties

HK2307022690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS  
EDITION in Chinese 23 Jul 90 p 1

[23 July RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Greeting the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] In order to further develop friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Governments of China and Saudi Arabia have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at the ambassadorial level, as of 21 July 1990. This is an event of great significance in the history of the relations between the two countries and it will surely open up new vistas for expanding the friendly relations between the two countries in all fields. We hereby extend our warm congratulations on it.

China has always advocated the establishment and development of normal relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. It does not think that relations between countries should be

affected by their differences in social systems or ideologies. China and Saudi Arabia are different in social systems and ideologies, but both countries are willing to establish and develop friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia was another implementation of this norm of international relations which is widely accepted by the international community.

To strengthen unity and cooperation with the Third World is the basis of China's foreign policy. A long and traditional friendship exists between China and the Arab nations. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia indicates that China has established diplomatic relations with all Arab countries. The Chinese Government and people resolutely stand on the side of the Arab people, condemn Israeli aggression and expansion, support the Palestine people's just struggle, and promote the peace process in the Middle East. China resolutely opposes imperialism, colonialism, racism, new hegemonism, and power politics, supports the Third World in developing national economies, and seeks the improvement of South-North relations and the development of South-South cooperation.

Saudi Arabia, situated in the middle part of the Arab peninsula, is the birthplace of Islamic religion and culture. Since the 1980's, the Saudi Government has readjusted its economic and social development strategy, gradually turning the structure of a single-product petroleum economy into a diversified economic development pattern. The implementation of this development strategy has provided a basis and guarantee for the development and prosperity of Saudi Arabia's national industry. In foreign relations, Saudi Arabia pursues a neutral and nonaligned foreign policy for peace, stands for mutual respect, good neighborliness and friendship, and noninterference in internal affairs among nations, and advocates international cooperation to achieve stability and prosperity. Saudi Arabia always supports the Palestinian people's just struggle, and opposes Israel's policy of aggression. It stands for convening a Middle East international peace conference to achieve a fair and overall settlement of the Middle East issue. It emphasizes the need to strengthen unity and cooperation among Islamic, Arab, and Gulf nations. Saudi Arabia's foreign policy has won the international community's admiration.

In the Sino-Saudi communique on establishment of diplomatic relations, the Saudi side recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government that represents the entire Chinese people. Such recognition has laid a new foundation for further developing the friendly relations between the two countries. Both China and Saudi Arabia belong to the Third World, and they share identical views on many important international issues. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia was a milestone in the development of friendly relations

between the two countries. It not only conforms to the common aspirations of the Chinese people and the Saudi people, but also constantly helps promote friendship between the two peoples. Moreover, it will further strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between China and the entire Arab world.

We are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia will enable friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries to continue to develop soundly and steadily in even wider fields.

#### WEN WEI PO Editorial Lauds Sino-Saudi Ties

HK2307063590 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese  
23 Jul 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Congratulating the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Saudi Arabia"]

[Text] China and Saudi Arabia signed a communique on the forging of diplomatic relations on 21 July, and declared the establishment on the same day, of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

This is a major event in the history of the two countries' relationship and it is also of extremely great significance in safeguarding regional, and world peace and stability.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia is another great diplomatic victory scored by China recently, following the announcement of the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Indonesia. At the same time, news from all sources indicate that the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Singapore can be expected soon.

All these show that after the "disturbances in Beijing," the situation of China in the international community was not as bad as propagated by some people. In reality, more and more countries in the world are attaching importance to, and paying respects to China's important position and high prestige in the international community. China has more and more friends.

China's diplomatic successes following the "disturbances in Beijing" have fully proved that although China was sanctioned and isolated by some people in the past year, and encountered some difficulties, it still unswervingly pursued its independent and peaceful foreign policy and upheld the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence." China is sincerely and wholeheartedly working for a peaceful international environment, including a universal development of friendly and cooperative relations with all countries across the world, irrespective of their systems and ideologies; and hopes to establish a new international political and economic order together with them. This stand can be summarized into adhering to principle, keeping policies unchanged, seeking common ground while preserving differences, doing more work, smashing sanctions, and avoiding



isolation. This stand corresponds not only to the interests of China but also to those of the world. As such, it is increasingly winning the understanding and support of the international community.

A Chinese saying goes: "If family members are on bad terms with one another, their neighbors will bully them." If a country fails to run its own affairs soundly, others will hold it in contempt. On the contrary, if it runs its internal affairs well, achieves stability and unity as well as harmony and prosperity, and keeps itself promising, it will naturally have a greater and more extensive appeal to the international community, and greater conditions for developing and strengthening relations of friendly cooperation with other countries. In the past year, China has done a lot of work in various fields and rapidly eliminated the negative influences of the "disturbances in Beijing," thus achieving political, economic, and social stability across the country. At the same time, the country keeps on pressing ahead with its four modernizations program, and reform and opening up to the outside world. The facts have proved that China's situation is fine and its prospects bright. China's point of departure is to run its own affairs well first. If this first step is accomplished and a correct foreign policy is pursued, China will be able to establish itself in an unassailable position.

China is the first socialist country to ever establish diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia. Although China and Saudi Arabia differ in social system and ideology, the two countries' governments and peoples have wanted to live with each other on good terms for many years. In the last few years, the relations of cooperation in various fields between the two countries have developed rapidly. The desire of both countries to live with each other on good terms is becoming stronger and stronger with each passing day. With the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia, the relations between the two countries will enter a new stage. This will surely open broader prospects for the development of traditional friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, and contribute to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and ideologies.

As two developing countries in Asia [as published], after the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Saudi Arabia will strengthen cooperation in various fields, treat each other as equals, and help each other on a basis of mutual benefit to make up each other's deficiencies. This will also have a far-reaching impact on the two countries' economic development and social progress, and strengthening unity among developing countries.

After the two countries signed the communique on the establishment of their diplomatic relations, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Ibn Faisal made a speech, pointing out: "The relations between Saudi Arabia and China had been very good before the establishment of diplomatic relations. After it, they will undoubtedly become more

consolidated and develop further." This shows why and on what basis the diplomatic ties between China and Saudi Arabia were forged. It is also an expression of good wishes for the friendship between the two countries.

The tree of friendship has been planted. We hope it will grow sturdy with deep roots and luxuriant leaves!

#### **Editorial Views Warming Relations with Saudi Arabia**

*HK2107023990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Jul 90 p 16*

[Editorial: "China Strengthens Its Ties with Islam"]

[Text] China has achieved its third diplomatic coup this month, with the imminent establishment of full ties with Saudi Arabia, an ardently anti-communist Islamic society which has no formal relations with any other socialist country. The success comes hard on the heel of the announcement that relations with Indonesia will be restored on August 8, and the unilateral decision by Japan to resume loans to China suspended last year after the June 4 crushing of the democracy movement.

The significance of the latest diplomatic triumph is being underscored by the Foreign Minister Mr Qian Qichen's hastily arranged visit to Riyadh. The Sino-Saudi friendship move has deprived Taiwan of a major ally because, of the 23 countries which officially recognize the Taipei Government, Riyadh has been among the most reliable because its anti-communism mirrors that of Taipei. Not only does Saudi Arabia supply a third of Taiwan's crude oil, its unwavering support of the Kuomintang Government helped preserve the myth that some countries with conservative ideologies will always resist Beijing. But two years ago, one of the pillars of Taipei's defence weakened when Chinese arms sales convinced Riyadh of the advantage it could gain from switching recognition to Beijing. Earnest negotiations for normalised relations between China and Saudi Arabia started in May, when Chinese Communist Party official, Mr Seypidin Aziz, of the Uighur minority, visited Riyadh. The momentum became irreversible last week when Saudi Arabia dispatched its ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, on a mission to Beijing, 19 months after the countries had agreed to open trade offices in each other's capital.

The inevitable downgrading of the Taiwan mission in Riyadh will not alter trade, but will nevertheless be a setback to a state which believes it can withstand diplomatic isolation by using its economic wealth to woo friends. Saudi Arabia, with its vast oil riches, is not so easily impressed by such considerations. Taiwan may be consoled by the forthcoming visit from a Hungarian delegation, and recognition from such small countries as Guinea Bissau, the Bahamas and Belize over the past year, when China's international image was severely damaged. Taipei now practises what its Foreign Ministry calls 'elastic diplomacy,' meaning it wants to retain ties with countries which have recognized China. This elasticity will be stretched to the limit if South Korea, which

has been eager to establish ties with Beijing, also deserts Taiwan diplomatically once China decides it is time to review its relations with North Korea.

Trade between China and Saudi Arabia rose to US\$300 million in 1988 as Beijing ignored the tacit international ban on the sale of nuclear-capable missiles. The Chinese installation of CSS2 rockets with a range of 3,500 kilometres in Saudi Arabia was completed, despite protests from the United States, whose Congress had opted against selling nuclear-capable bombers and attack aircraft to Riyadh under pressure from the pro-Israeli lobby. Being the world's fourth largest supplier of military hardware, China is now using arms sales to gain diplomatic influence—and the Saudi response is proof that the gambit works.

China also has a strong domestic incentive to be on good terms with all Islamic countries. With an estimated 40 million Chinese Muslims, the majority residing in the volatile western portion of the country (indeed an armed protest erupted in Xinjiang earlier this year), the Beijing Government now wants to appear tolerant. The Saudi Government, being the custodian of Mecca and Medina, Islam's holiest shrines, is ideally placed to help China placate its religious minority. By facilitating the annual pilgrimage—the Haj—and by being cordial to leading Islamic countries from Pakistan to Iran, and Saudi Arabia to Indonesia, the Chinese Government can slowly defuse tensions in regions whose allegiance towards faraway Beijing is doubtful.

Saudi Arabia is also a gateway to a new sphere of influence, in that it gives Beijing some political clout in the Middle East. China has long had clandestine military ties with Israel, despite its arms sales to Saudi Arabia. Ancient China traded with the Middle Eastern sheikdoms and emirates through the Silk Road and now, centuries later, formal relations will soon be re-established.

#### XINHUA 'Backgrounder' on Sino-Saudi Relations

OW2107231190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2211 GMT 21 Jul 90

[By Mou Zhenhua—"Backgrounder: Development of Sino-Saudi Friendship"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)—Although several thousands of kilometers apart geographically, China, an ancient civilization in the Orient, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the birth place of Islam, have a record of contacts between their peoples dating back to the ancient times.

In some history books of the Chinese Tang, Song, Yuan and Ming Dynasties such as "Zhufanzhi" ("Foreign Lands"), "Xishiji" ("Missions to the Western Regions") and "Mingshi" ("History of the Ming Dynasty"), there are many vivid descriptions of the holy Islamic Cities of Medina and Mecca of Saudi Arabia.

In 1430, Zheng He, a great navigator in the Ming Dynasty, while on his voyage to the West, sent envoys to the Kingdom of "Tianfang," which is now the city of Mecca, whose diplomats paid a return visit to China soon afterwards and remained there till 1436.

In 1441, the Saudi king sent his son to head one of more than eight missions to China during his reign.

By mid-seventh century, Islam began to spread in China. Since the Song and Yuan Dynasties, it has taken roots, especially in the regions of Uygur, Kazak and other Chinese minority nationalities.

In 1979, the Chinese Islamic Association started contacts with the Islamic World League based in Saudi Arabia. Since then, the league has twice sent missions to China, and the Chinese side has sent delegations and Muslims to Mecca many times.

China and Saudi Arabia began their non-governmental direct commercial exchanges as early as in the 50s.

In recent years, exchange of economic delegations and businessmen between the two countries has been further activated, promoting bilateral trade by big margin.

Apart from attending the annual export commodities fair in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, Saudi businessmen have also travelled here for investment opportunities.

In 1987, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade has established contacts with the Saudi Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

In November the next year, the two countries decided to set up offices of trade representatives in each other's capital.

In December, 1989, a high-ranking economic and trade delegation from China toured Saudi Arabia, and held its first export commodities fair in Riyadh which yielded 30 million U.S. dollars transactions.

Trade volumes between the two countries have increased steadily from 240 million U.S. dollars in 1987 to 790 million U.S. dollars in 1988, with Saudi Arabia becoming China's biggest trade partner in the Gulf Region.

Recent years have witnessed an increase of contacts between high-ranking officials of the two governments. Prince Sa'ud Bin al- Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, visited China in 1982. Then, special envoys of King Fahd exchanged visits with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan, special envoy of then President Li Xiannian, laying a foundation for further development of bilateral relations.

Now, with the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Saudi Arabia have realized the aspirations of their peoples and opened a new chapter in the annal of relations between the two countries.

**Qiao Shi Meets Indian Visitors 22 Jul**

OW2207153890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1210 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 22 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met here today with a delegation from the All India Forward Bloc headed by General Secretary Chitta Basu.

The two sides exchanged views on the current world situation and issues of common concern.

Qiao expressed appreciation for the effort the All India Forward Bloc has made in promoting friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples.

He said that China and India are close neighbors and developing friendly relations between them is significant to peace and stability in Asia and the world. He expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries, the political parties and peoples of the two countries will be continued.

The friendly contacts between the CPC and the All India Forward Bloc will not only enhance mutual understanding, but also be conducive to promoting bilateral relations.

Basu asked Qiao to convey his regards to Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin, as well the regards of Indian Prime Minister V.P. Singh to the leaders of the Chinese Government and the CPC.

Qiao expressed thanks to him and asked him to convey the regards of the Chinese Government and party leaders to Singh.

Attending the meeting was Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Established in 1939, the All India Forward Bloc set up its relations with the CPC in 1988.

Basu and his party arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

**West Europe****Qian Qichen Arrives in Cyprus**

OW2307075090 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0729 GMT 23 Jul 90

[By Chen Dechang]

[Text] Nicosia, July 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here Sunday evening from Saudi Arabia for a three-day official visit at the invitation of his Cypriot counterpart Yeoryios Iakovou.

Qian, the first Chinese foreign minister to visit Cyprus since the establishment of diplomatic relations between

the two countries in 1971, was met at Larnaca International Airport by Yeoryios Iakovou and other senior officials from the Cyprus Foreign Ministry. Cyprus Ambassador to China Sotirios Zakhaos and Chinese Ambassador to Cyprus Lin Aili also met the Chinese minister at the airport.

In a written speech upon his arrival, Qian conveyed the cordial greetings and best wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the Government and people of Cyprus.

He said China is gratified to note that "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Cyprus in 1971, there have been continuous expansion of our cooperative relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields and increasing friendly exchanges between our two countries."

He added, "It is our shared desire to further strengthen our friendly bilateral relations and cooperation."

The minister expressed his belief that the visit "will contribute to our mutual understanding and friendship and promote the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Cyprus."

Qian and the Cyprus foreign minister will hold private talks this morning. He is expected to meet Cyprus President Yeoryios Vasilou and call on acting President of the House of Representatives Yeoryios Ladas later today. The official talks between the two foreign ministers will be held on Tuesday morning to be followed by the signing of two bilateral agreements.

**Wen Jiabao Meets, Fetes Cypriot Party Delegation**

OW1807130490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1136 GMT 18 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 18 (XINHUA)—Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, met and gave a banquet here this evening for a delegation from the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

The delegation was led by Antonis Chrisostomou, an alternate member of the Political Bureau and deputy secretary of the Economic Department, of the party Central Committee.

As guests of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Cyprian visitors are scheduled to go on a tour of Guangzhou and Shenzhen, after their visit to Beijing.



**Sino-British Land Commission Holds Meeting**

*OW1907201390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1359 GMT 19 Jul 90*

[Text] Hong Kong, July 19 (XINHUA)—The 20th meeting of the Sino-British Land Commission was held here today.

The two sides agreed that the average cost of land production for the 1990-91 financial year (between April 1, 1990 and March 31, 1991) would be 2,770 H.K. dollars (355 U.S. dollars) per square meter.

The land commission also agreed to adjust the 1990-91 land disposal program so as to provide 6.06 hectares of land for the Vocational Training Council Technical College.

The average cost of land production is adjusted by the commission annually, for the 1989-90 financial year, the agreed figure was 2,390 per square meter.

**Workshop on Sino-French Comparative Culture Ends**

*OW2207173890 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1406 GMT 22 Jul 90*

[Text] Tianjin, July 22 (XINHUA)—A three-day workshop on Sino-French comparative cultural studies ended here today.

The workshop opened on the morning of July 20 following the performance of "Chinese Orphan", an adapted play by F.M.A. De Voltaire from a Chinese play of the Yuan Dynasty, "An Orphan of the Zhao Family".

In the evening, some 60 Chinese and French scholars attending the workshop watched the Beijing opera "An Orphan of the Zhao Family" performed by the Tianjin Beijing Opera Troupe.

The participants had discussions on the Chinese play and its French adaptation, differences between Chinese and French culture and French contemporary research in Sinology.

**Political & Social****Zhu Rongji Denies Reports on Zhao Release***OW2307082290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0723 GMT 23 Jul 90*

[Text] Washington, July 22 (XINHUA)—Head of the Chinese mayors' delegation Zhu Rongji today denied in Los Angeles some press reports from Hong Kong and the United States that Zhao Ziyang, former general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, was freed from "house arrest."

Responding to a question from Panda Television Station at the welcoming breakfast organized by local Chinese Americans, Zhu, who is also mayor of Shanghai, said that the reports about Zhao are sheer rumors and fabrications.

He noted that Zhao has never been under house arrest, and therefore the report on his release from house arrest is totally groundless.

He stated that no member from his delegation has ever said something about the matter.

To his knowledge, he said, Deng Xiaoping has not met with Zhao recently and the report is only a fabrication that Zhao was sent out of Beijing by Deng to inspect reforms.

Zhao is still under investigation, the Chinese mayor added.

**Comments Designed To Quash Rumors on Zhao***HK2107024390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 21 Jul 90 p 6*

["Analysis" by Wu Zhong]

[Text] The curious way the official Chinese media reported comments by a foreign ministry spokesman about former party general-secretary Zhao Ziyang appeared designed to preclude the possibility of Mr Zhao making a political comeback.

The China News Service report on foreign reports of a meeting between paramount leader Deng Xiaoping and Mr Zhao was entitled: Foreign ministry spokesman Jin Guihua denied meetings between Deng and Zhao.

And, in rejecting reports that Mr Zhao was on an economic inspection tour, the XINHUA News Agency quoted Mr Jin as saying: "This is one of those rumours I advise you not to believe."

He was further quoted by XINHUA as stating: "In a recent period there have been a lot of such rumours which are all groundless. According to our knowledge, the investigation of Zhao Ziyang is still going on."

But according to foreign reporters present at the press briefing given on Thursday, Mr Jin never mentioned the investigation of Mr Zhao.

Nor could his answers to questions concerning Mr Zhao's situation be taken as direct denial of the original overseas reports that he might be on his way back.

According to foreign reporters, when asked about the meetings between Mr Deng and Mr Zhao, Mr Jin said: "I haven't come across such a report. I advise you not to believe this kind of rumour too easily."

According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, after the news conference the normally unflappable Mr Jin, apparently worried he might be misunderstood, told reporters in flustered English: "I must say that the conditions of Zhao Ziyang I don't know, I don't know. His present status, I don't know, so don't misquote me."

"What I want to advise you, there are so many rumours. The honest advice I give you is not to believe. There are too many rumours. Rumours are rampant. Be careful. That's all."

From such blustering it may be assumed that Mr Jin was not prepared beforehand to answer questions concerning Mr Zhao.

Normally in the weekly press briefing, the foreign ministry has always refused to confirm or deny any overseas report about the fate of Mr Zhao. "This is not the business of the foreign ministry," was the usual reply.

No doubt Mr Jin's comments represent the authorities' views. Still the official media had to make his points clearer in their reports so as to dispel any confusion.

The message is too clear to be mistaken.

Sources said that Beijing authorities might become suspicious that the rumours were invented by foreign forces in order to test Beijing's reaction or to try to influence the internal politics of China.

They said that if Beijing took the reports as foreign pressure to rehabilitate Mr Zhao then the chance of Mr Zhao making a comeback would become even fainter.

"The Chinese Communist Party is always too sensitive about any foreign influence in the government," they said.

"The authorities could release (leading dissident) Fang Lizhi and other activists under foreign pressures but they would never allow the organization of the top leadership to be influenced by any foreign force."

It is understood, as the party chief Jiang Zemin and other leaders have pledged, that Mr Zhao will not have to stand trial and his membership of the Communist Party will be maintained.

"Since he has been a top leader he could continue to enjoy all the privileges. In this sense he cannot have the freedom of an ordinary citizen, if under house arrest or not," one source said.

"Even if he is released from house arrest as reported, he would still be tightly guarded like other top leaders. The big difference only lies in that he would then be able to meet whoever he wants.

"All top officials, in or out of office, would be treated in this way. Even after they leave office, they could not walk around like an ordinary citizen."

This alone would surely indicate that Mr Zhao would not be allowed to take office again even if released from house arrest.

### **Chen Yun Helps Retain Four Reformists**

HK2307024790 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 23 Jul 90 p 8

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] Four reformist party elders have retained their memberships in the Chinese Communist Party thanks to the influence of the arch-conservative chairman of the Central Advisory Commission (CAC), Mr Chen Yun.

Chinese sources said because of their liberal reputations and alleged association with former party chief Mr Zhao Ziyang, CAC members Mr Du Runsheng, Mr Yu Guangyuan, Mr Li Rui and Mr Li Chang were denied permission to re-register as party members in April.

In a bid to weed out "bourgeois-liberal elements", all party affiliates had been told to go through the re-registration process and those members deemed to have dubious faith in Marxism were effectively dropped from party rosters.

A liberal agronomist, Mr Du, 77, is the director of the Central Committee's Rural Policy Research Centre, one of Mr Zhao's think-tanks. The centre has been attacked by party conservatives for being a hotbed of bourgeois-liberals since a large number of its researchers and staff had given support to democracy activists last spring.

Mr Yu, a well-known economist and one-time adviser to Mr Zhao, is an advocate of the market economy.

Both Mr Li Rui, a former secretary of the late Chairman Mao Zedong, and Mr Li Chang, a former vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, are known for their opposition to the rigid interpretation of Marxism.

According to one report, Mr Du and Mr Yu helped persuade Mr Zhao to side with the democracy activists last spring.

Chinese sources said when told by their respective party cells that they would not be permitted to re-register as party members, the four sent a petition to Mr Chen in May.

In a surprise decision recently, the 85-year-old patriarch, who has consistently opposed economic liberalization, insisted the four be allowed to retain their party affiliation.

In his ruling, Mr Chen noted that the contributions the four had made to the Chinese revolution far outweighed whatever mistakes they might have made during the events of June 4.

Mr Chen said: "It is a superior tradition of the party to allow different points of view to co-exist within its ranks."

Because of Mr Chen's intervention, the four have kept their party memberships. And Mr Yu and Mr Du have again become active in Chinese economic circles.

Chinese sources say Mr Chen's action has confirmed reports that the health of the party elder, who has not appeared in public since October 1 last year, has improved.

Earlier, there was speculation that Mr Chen, said to be suffering from cancer, was near death.

Chinese sources said the unexpected move to Mr Chen, who outranks Mr Deng Xiaoping in terms of seniority, was aimed at boosting his influence in the party.

A source said: "Chen Yun's support for the likes of Yu Guangyuan and Du Runsheng does not mean that he has changed his orthodox ways.

"He wants to expand his influence by appearing to be a magnanimous elder who is prepared to bail out even cadres who hold heretical views."

### **Analysis of New Leadership Dispute**

HK2207011690 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY  
MORNING POST in English 22 Jul 90 p 11

[By Seth Faison]

[Text] If political power has something to do with the barrel of a gun, as Mao Zedong once said, then during a power struggle any gun is worth fighting for.

The latest tussle over arms, which brings to light yet another crack in the myth of a unified Chinese leadership, involves Premier Li Peng and his rival, party general secretary Mr Jiang Zemin.

Their dispute, which is said to have led to some nasty bickering, was provoked by the question of who should control the People's Armed Police, the 500,000-soldier force created in 1982 to handle civil disturbances.

These are the same armed police who proved utterly useless when the biggest urban unrest in China's history



hit Beijing last year, which is why the army eventually had to be called in to "pacify" the city.

After its commanders were reprimanded—and later replaced—for badly underestimating and then failing to limit the student disturbances, senior leader Mr Deng Xiaoping ordered that practical control over the armed police be shifted into the hands of the military.

Previously, operational control of the force fell under the Ministry of Public Security within China's cabinet, and Mr Deng authorised the shifting of administrative control to the Central Military Commission, where he himself was chairman at the time.

Now, an informed source says, Mr Li wants the force moved back to its original place: under the control of the cabinet, which he chairs. But Mr Jiang has taken over as nominal head of the military commission, and he has taken the rare step—for him—of putting his foot down.

Of course, the military commission is really run by the Yang brothers, Shangkun and Baibing, who are not known to let anything slip by too easily from their ever-expanding grasp.

Since suspicion about the brothers is strong in most upper echelons of China's political and military apparatus, the Yangs have apparently let Mr Jiang do their bidding on this issue.

Mr Deng, the final arbiter of all such disputes, seems to be keeping mum; contradictory rumours abound on whether the senior leaders have already gone to his seaside residence at Beidaihe for the summer.

And as usual, when the patriarch chooses not to speak on an issue, the situation remains deadlocked or, depending on how you look at it, "stable and unified".

Political struggles within the army remain largely inscrutable to outsiders, but the Yangs seem to have effectively solidified their control over the armed police when their man, Zhou Yushu, was named the new commander in March this year.

Perhaps the deeper issue behind the armed police tussle has to do with another chink in its armour in what had previously been a vital factor in the political make-up of the leadership: Mr Deng's trust of intelligence chief Qiao Shi.

Before last year, the armed police were believed to be within Mr Qiao's portfolio, even if they technically belonged to the State Council and realistically followed orders from Mr Deng himself.

According to a fascinating, if partly-fictional, account of the events within Zhongnanhai during the crucial months last year, Mr Qiao and most other civilian leaders lost access to, and influence over, Mr Deng as a result of the turmoil.

The book, whose Taiwan publisher claims the author to be a former secretary within the party central committee who escaped abroad last summer, is called *No More Trump Cards in the Bridge Game of Zhongnanhai*.

The author describes how Mr Qiao's concern for keeping public order made him a less-than-enthusiastic supporter of Mr Deng's ultimate decision to bring in the army, which worked against him when the senior leader had to choose a replacement for the fallen Zhao Ziyang.

Mr Jiang's selection was somewhat similar, the author holds, to that of Mr Li when he was selected in 1987 to become premier; he was a compromise candidate.

Perhaps that is why the present dispute between the two men is said to have become so fierce. Any political infighter can tell you that the bickering gets most intense when the spoils are smallest.

### Officials Agree To Re-Launch Reform Program

HK2307025190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 23 Jul 90 p 8

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] Senior party and government officials have agreed to re-launch the reform programme before the seventh plenum of the Central Committee, due to be called in late summer to finalise the Eighth Five Year Plan.

China sources have said that even leaders with conservative reputations have spoken out in favour of more market mechanisms.

Senior Vice-Premier Mr Yao Yilin, usually considered an advocate of strict central government control, said over the weekend that a key aim of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1991-1995) was to integrate central planning with the market economy.

"China is actively exploring and establishing an economic set-up which combines a planned economy and market regulation," he said, adding that the model would be further developed in the 1990s.

In an interview with the official OUTLOOK WEEKLY, a vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Mr Liu Guoguang, said that reform measures had to be deepened to solve the fundamental problems of the economy.

Mr Liu, a cadre with vice-ministerial rank who is a close adviser to Prime Minister Mr Li Peng, said that it was wrong to think that the austerity and recentralisation policy, begun in late 1988, was a setback to reform.

"It is mistaken to think that the programme to cure and restructure the economy means an end to or a retrogression for reform," he said.

Mr Liu conceded, however, that "economic", along with "executive" measures, had to be taken to rectify the nation's economic imbalance.

"The programme to cure and restructure the economy has up to now solved some superficial problems," he said.

"Yet deeper-level problems that stem from the heart of the economic structure must be solved through increasing the proportion of (policies that) deepen reform."

Mr Liu, one of the China's most influential economists, said that after order had been re-established in the marketplace, "some bigger reform measures will be introduced".

In the meantime, a vice minister of the State Commission for the Reform of the Economic Structure, Mr Zhang Yanning, has reiterated that the enterprise responsibility system will remain unchanged.

Mr Zhang said that reform measures, including the contract and the factory director responsibility systems, where more autonomy will be given to individual enterprises and managers, had been "recognised by the law and regulations and will be thoroughly implemented".

"The ongoing measures taken to stabilise the economy do not mean that reform has stopped," Mr Zhang added.

"In the process of stabilisation, the deepening and development of reform will materialise."

Chinese economists say that while there is a consensus among leaders about the need to further the course of reform during the Eighth Five Year Plan, debates are still raging over the extent to which market mechanisms will be introduced.

### Li Peng Visits Medical Science Exhibition

OW2107143990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1403 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng yesterday visited the ongoing national medical science exhibition here, the largest of its kind ever held in China.

Li spoke highly of the progress China has made in medical science over the past four decades.

The premier was accompanied by Health Minister Chen Minzhang, Secretary-General of the State Council Luo Gan and Director of the Chinese People's Liberation Army's General Logistics Department Zhou Nanqi.

The exhibition, which opened July 16, aims at promoting exchanges in medical science and technology.

More than 900 medical institutions, hospitals and manufacturers are exhibiting nearly 2,500 of their research findings.

According to Chen, since 1978 over 400 scientific and technological research projects in the field of medicine and public health have won national awards.

### Qiao Shi, Gu Linliang Speak on Public Security

#### Qiao Emphasizes Order, Stability

OW2007134990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0957 GMT 20 Jul 90

[RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wu Hengquan (0702 1854 2938) and XINHUA Reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)—At the closing ceremony today of a national meeting of directors of public security bureaus from across the country, Qiao Shi, member of the Politburo Standing Committee, urged public security departments at all levels to focus their efforts on safeguarding public order and social stability.

In his speech, Qiao Shi pointed out: Following the decisive victory in stopping the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion last year, we have, thanks to the concerted efforts of the entire party and nation, overcome the assorted difficulties caused by the political disturbance and continued economic improvement and rectification, opening up, and reform, thus showing the world that the political situation in China is stable and the communist leadership and the socialist system enjoy profound support among the masses.

Qiao Shi said: In the struggle to safeguard stability, public security cadres, fighters and commanders of the armed police, and security cadres have overcome numerous difficulties. Displaying the glorious tradition of fighting heroically and tenaciously, willingly making sacrifices, and working around the clock, they have always worked on the forefront and made outstanding contributions. Experience shows that, generally speaking, our public security ranks are a tested, trustworthy, powerful, and exemplary force. They have proved themselves to be loyal guardians of the party, people, socialism, and the four modernizations.

Qiao Shi said: A struggle to severely punish criminals is being waged all over the country. So far, this struggle has yielded marked results. The people welcome this and want us to persist in the struggle. He stressed: In the second half of this year, and for some time to come, the task of safeguarding stability will still be arduous. The 11th Asian Games, to be held in Beijing this September, will be an event of global importance. He said: Although the task of ensuring security is arduous, we must do all we can to ensure that the games are perfectly safe.

Touching on the building of grassroots public security organs, Qiao Shi said: Grassroots public security organs constitute a major component of political power at the grassroots level. They shoulder important tasks in the struggle to safeguard stability and, therefore, need particular solicitude and support from party committees and governments at various levels. He expressed the hope that party committees and governments at all levels would further strengthen their leadership over public

security organs, give them more concrete assistance and support, and help them solve practical problems.

Qiao Shi said: The maintenance of stability is inextricably linked to the party's leadership and the support of the masses. The current meeting has stressed that, under the new circumstances, public security organs should do still better in upholding party leadership and carrying forward the fine tradition of the mass line. This is very important. The Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee adopted a "Decision on Strengthening Ties Between the Party and the People." Now, the whole party is doing its best to forge close ties with the masses, and public security organs in particular should do well in this respect. Once close relationships have been established between the party and the masses and between the police and the people, our work to prevent and strike at crimes and maintain stability will have profound and wide-scale popular support.

Today's meeting was chaired by Wang Fang, state councillor and minister of public security. Gu Linfang, vice minister of public security, made a summing-up speech at the meeting.

#### Gu Linfang Comments

OW2007121790 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1141 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Excerpt] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—[passage omitted] At today's meeting Deputy Minister of Public Security Gu Linfang said that the situation as far as China's public security is concerned is basically stable but challenging.

China's political stability can be judged from the fact that martial law in parts of Beijing and in Lhasa City has been lifted, three groups of offenders involved in last year's turmoil have been released and Fang Lizhi has received lenient treatment, the deputy minister cited.

Nevertheless, he admitted the existence of lawless elements and said that vigilance should by no means be relaxed.

It is learned that more than one million criminal cases were filed in the first six months of this year, an increase of 260,000 over the same period last year, and there has been a rise in major crimes by 25 percent over the previous year's figure.

Gu urged public security departments to adopt all necessary measures in accordance with the law to crack down on crime.

#### Anticorruption Exhibition Closes, Will Go on Tour

OW2007220290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1436 GMT 20 Jul 90

[By reporter Zhou Lixian]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 (XINHUA)—The "National Exhibition of Achievements Made by Procuratorial Organs in

Penalizing Embezzlement and Bribery" closed today. The 55-day exhibition, supported and welcomed by all circles of society, received 637,000 visitors, a daily average of more than 1,500.

Party and state leaders showed great concern for the exhibition. Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, and Song Renqiong wrote inscriptions for it, and Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Liu Huaqing, and other leading comrades either attended its opening ceremony or visited the exhibition. They fully affirmed the achievements made by procuratorial organs during the struggle against embezzlement and bribery in the past 10 years.

Some departments of central and state organs organized their cadres and workers to visit the exhibition. [passage omitted]

At the request of many localities and organizations, the Supreme People's Procuratorate has decided to have the exhibition tour some provinces and municipalities. [passage omitted]

Before its closing tonight, diplomats from the embassies of more than 30 countries visited the exhibition. The diplomats from Romania, Zaire, and Guinea spoke highly of the exhibition and the Chinese Government's efforts to combat embezzlement and bribery.

#### Tian Jiyun, Chen Junsheng on Aid to Poor Areas

OW2307004290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0841 GMT 20 Jul 90

[By reporter Wang Man]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)—Speaking this morning at a meeting called by the State Council to commend and report on the exemplary deeds of departments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on aiding the poor, Tian Jiyun, member of the Politburo and vice-premier, stressed: State organs must implement the CPC Central Committee instruction on going down to grassroots units and maintaining contact with the masses, focusing in particular on poor areas.

It was learned that since 1986, departments under the Central Committee and the State Council have conscientiously implemented the instruction issued by the Central Committee and the State Council on helping poor areas to quickly end poverty. The State Science and Technology Commission and nine other commissions and ministries organized office cadres into task forces and sent them to the grass roots to work at selected units and help the poor. The State Nationalities Affairs Commission and 26 other units also selected various poor areas as recipients of assistance. The units made full use of their strong points and helped the poor areas resolve their problems. Their activities have been warmly welcomed and highly praised by the vast numbers of cadres and masses as well as people from all walks of life in the poor areas.



On behalf of the State Council, Chen Junsheng, state councillor and head of the State Council's Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas, read at the meeting the "State Council Circular on Commending the State Science and Technology Commission and Other Units for Working Long Years at the Grassroots To Aid the Poor." On behalf of all the task forces of the state organs, Xie Shaoming of the State Science and Technology Commission, Liu Xinjiang of the Ministry of Commerce, Hu Guowen of the Ministry of Agriculture, Wan Zhengmin of the China Association for Science and Technology, Tao Wenhua of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and Fan Zhaoqi of the Ministry of Civil Affairs briefed the meeting on the advanced deeds of the task forces in aiding the poor.

In his speech, Tian Jiyun fully affirmed the important contributions made by state organs to the economic development of poor areas. He said: During the past few years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have adopted a series of effective measures to help the poor areas resolve the question of food and clothing and eliminate poverty. An important measure was to mobilize state organs and people from all walks of life to help poor areas develop. After several years of hard work, the population under the poverty line with an annual net per capita income of less than 200 yuan has fallen from 110 million to 40 million in recent years. It is estimated that by the end of this year people in most of the poor areas will have enough to eat and wear, and the target of developing the poor areas during the Seventh 5-Year Plan set by the State Council in 1986 will be achieved on schedule. This achievement is the result of the efforts of vast numbers of cadres and masses in the poor areas as well as the contributions of the state organs. Aiding and developing the poor areas is a task affecting the development of our entire country. To assist the poor is not only an economic and social undertaking, it is also a political task related not only to party-people relations, the unity among nationalities, social stability, and unification of the country, but also to the long-term harmonious development of the national economy. We must affirm the contributions made by state organs from this high level.

Tian Jiyun said: It is good practice to combine the work of assigning cadres to selected grassroots units to help the poor with the work of implementing the Central Committee and State Council instruction on going down to the grass roots and maintaining contact with the masses, with the work of tempering and training the cadres, and with the work of carrying out each department's task. This promotes both the economic development of the poor areas and the development of state organs ideologically, organizationally, and vocationally. In addition, it helps state cadres acquire a deeper understanding of the country's conditions, the people's will, and the situation in society; broaden their vision; raise their standards; enhance their ability; and improve their work style. It is, therefore, worthy of being popularized.

Tian Jiyun pointed out in conclusion: Aiding and developing the poor areas is a long-term historical task, and it is still a very difficult one. All departments are urged to make this a long-term practice and continue to make greater contributions to the economic development of poor areas.

More than 600 people from Central Committee and State Council departments attended today's meeting.

#### Lu Feng on Leading Cadres' Ideological Quality

HK2307064590 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No. 27, 2 Jul 90, pp 9-11

[Article by Lu Feng (0712 2800), director of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee: "Pay Great Attention to Improving Leading Cadres' Ideological and Work Style"]

[Text] The central issue in party construction is the improvement of leading cadres' ideological and work style. A multitude of facts shows that under the conditions of holding power, carrying out reform, and opening up, if a cadre relaxes vigilance, even though his previous performance in all aspects was good, he may still fail to stand the new tests and may commit various mistakes. Therefore, it is necessary to pay great attention to leading cadres' thinking and work style. Leading cadres at all levels, especially those holding important leading posts, must consciously strengthen their cultivation of party spirit, intensify the study of Marxist theory, continue to raise their political and ideological level, and strive to be sober-minded and staunch Marxists. At present, it is particularly necessary to pay attention to the proper settlement of the following issues:

First, they must always take a firm political stand and strictly observe the party's political discipline. In any circumstance, a leading cadre must not vacillate in his conviction in socialism and communism and his belief in Marxism. If he drifts with the tide and bends with the wind, that is, if he follows incorrect ideological trends, then he is absolutely not a Marxist and will lose the qualifications for being a leading cadre. Now, when the world situation is undergoing major changes and some temporary difficulties exist at home, whether a leading cadre is able to withstand the test and always keep the communists' scientific belief without wavering in the wind is a touchstone for distinguishing a true Marxist from a false one. Another point is that it is necessary to strictly observe the party's political discipline. Under the new historical conditions, the basic contents and requirements of the party's political discipline can be summarized into safeguarding and upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, firmly implementing the party's basic line, resolutely safeguarding political stability and unity, and maintaining a high degree of ideological and political uniformity and acting in unison with the party central leadership. All leading cadres, without exception, are required to set strict political demands on themselves and consciously subject themselves to the bounds of the party's



political discipline, thus taking the lead in safeguarding and observing the party's political discipline. Leading cadres must have a sense of overall interests. This is not a minor issue, but a major issue concerning whether central principles and policies can be properly implemented. Undoubtedly, each locality or department has its own interests, but party leading cadres should not lay excessive stress on the interests of their own localities and departments. At any time, they must put the party's overall interests and the national interests in first place with consideration first being given to the overall situation. This is a necessary requirement for all leading cadres.

Second, they must adhere to the principled position and the struggle spirit of Marxism. In a previous period, many party cadres had an attenuated sense of class struggle, and lost vigilance against the efforts at peaceful evolution by hostile international forces and the serious spread of bourgeois liberalization. They did not care about the differences between socialism and capitalism and did not consider whether an idea was Marxist or non-Marxist. This was very dangerous. A leading cadre must adhere to the principled position and struggle spirit of Marxism and must be courageous and good at struggling against various erroneous ideological trends and viewpoints.

At the same time, attention must be paid to the unity of the leading bodies. In recent years, some leading bodies could not carry out political ideological struggle among their members and discarded the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. As a result, rancor accumulated and grievances increased, thus seriously affecting work efficiency. Friction between members of a leading body not only affected the improvement of the leading body itself, but also affected work in the locality or department and caused losses to the party. Through careful analysis, we may find that some leading bodies were not united, not because there existed principled differences between the members, but because members of these leading bodies harbored personal grievances against each other. The most effective way to resolve such problems is to carry out criticism and self-criticism and conduct positive ideological struggle. People who did not work diligently but often stirred things up and aroused unprincipled disputes should be seriously criticized. For those who still refuse to mend their ways, necessary organizational measures should be adopted. Some of them should be transferred to other posts, some should be demoted, and some should be punished.

Third, they must firmly bear in mind the party's basic purpose, keep their conduct upright and honest, and serve the people wholeheartedly. Most party and state leading cadres at all levels are able to wholeheartedly serve the people, but a small number have divorced themselves from the masses and have been involved in various corrupt phenomena. Although problems exist with just a small number of cadres, this has seriously harmed the party and has caused resentment among the masses. This is not just a problem in cadres' work style,

but has become a prominent political problem at present. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "It will be indeed dangerous if corruption, especially corruption inside the party, is not eliminated." It is noteworthy that although all people are indignant whenever corruption is mentioned and many documents and speeches have talked about the necessity of resolutely eliminating corruption, some leading cadres did not set a good example in their practical work and continued to commit corruption. Some leading cadres did not adhere to the principles but merely gave consideration to personal feelings when handling corruption cases, and they did not punish those who deserved punishment and even tried by every possible means to absolve them from sin. Such leading cadres merely paid lip service to the strict enforcement of party discipline and did not actually take measures against the unqualified party members in their units. If this situation continues, how can corrupt phenomena be eliminated, and how can the party's prestige among the masses be restored and enhanced? Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party central leadership has made a determined effort to eliminate corruption and has adopted many measures. Now, these measures must be persistently and unrelentingly carried out without relaxing efforts. Those who were involved in corrupt and irregular practice, no matter what official positions they were holding, should be seriously investigated and dealt with. While fighting against corruption, we should also take effective steps to strengthen ties between the party and the people, seriously implement the spirit of the resolution of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee through doing solid work, and restore and carry forward our party's fine tradition of maintaining close relations with the masses.

Fourth, they must seriously study the basic theory of Marxism and use it to guide their thinking and action. In view of the many new conditions and new problems in the world and in China, continuously and profoundly studying the basic theory of Marxism and studying the major contemporary political, economic, and social theoretical issues under the guidance of Marxist theory is an important task for the whole party at present. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out in a speech at the rally to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PRC: "A Communist Party member who lacks the knowledge of Marxist theory and cannot apply the correct position, viewpoint, and methodology to analyze and solve various issues will not be able to play a role as he should, and cannot become a qualified leading party cadre." A leading cadre must have a good command of Marxist theory to enable him to distinguish right from wrong in complicated situations, to take a firm stand, and to control the overall situation. Therefore, all senior and middle-level leading cadres should raise their consciousness in studying Marxism. At present, it is particularly necessary to study Marxist philosophy, master the scientific world outlook and methodology, and succeed in applying the stand, viewpoint, and methodology of Marxism to approach and handle various practical issues

in socialist construction. Some leading cadres, especially some younger ones, do not have sufficient knowledge about the party's history. So it is necessary to organize them to systematically study party history, China's history, and the history of the international communist movement. In the study of Marxism, theory should be linked with practice, and efforts should be made to master the stand, viewpoint, and methodology. Formalism, dogmatism, and pragmatism should be prevented. Henceforth, the personnel departments should take the conditions for studying theory and for organizing cadres and party members to study theory as a major aspect in examining and assessing cadre work performances.

### Bo Yibo Writes Preface to Book on Marxism

HK2307134090 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO  
in Chinese 28 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Article by Bo Yibo (5631 0001 3134): "Preface to 'Truth of the Times—Marxism and China'"]

[Text] Editor's note: To implement the spirit of the instructions of central leading comrades on helping young people to correctly understand the three problems of upholding party leadership, upholding Marxism, and upholding the socialist road, the Communist Youth League [CYL] Central Committee has decided to compile a series of books called "Common Questions and Answers on Theoretical Studies for CYL Members," to be written by professors and specialists engaged in youth work, teaching, and research for a long time. The first group consists of three books, "Truth of the Times," "Historical Necessity," and "Choice of the People." Comrades Bo Yibo, Xi Zhongxun, and Wang Renzhong, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, have separately written prefaces to these three books. This newspaper will successively publish these three articles, beginning today. [end editor's note]

Young people are the future and the hope of our country. What they believe and the road along which they progress are directly related to the future and fate of the party and state. A few years ago, due to errors in our work, we relaxed political and ideological work, education in Marxism, and education in the history of our party among the students, so that some young people have developed muddled viewpoints that doubt Marxism. They know too little about China's past. They only know how to compare laterally, and not vertically, which naturally leads to such viewpoints. We cannot blame young people but should blame ourselves. Now, the situation and the general trend are gradually changing. In some of the universities in the capital and in other provinces and cities, quite a number of university students have personally experienced the importance of studying Marxism and have spontaneously organized various kinds of Marxist study groups and seminars. This is very gratifying. To help young people learn Marxism and historical knowledge, the CYL Central Committee has organized the writing of this popular

book for supplementary reading called "Truth of the Times—Marxism and China." I think we can look upon this as an attempt under the new situation. We hope that we will be able to publish, in the future, books that are more suitable to the characteristics of young people, more profound in theory, more lively and interesting.

To guide young people to consciously study Marxism, it is necessary to first build up their sublime faith in this doctrine. Marxism is a well-organized, integrated, and scientific system of ideology, founded through the serious, conscientious, and hard labor of Marx and Engels on the basis of absorbing and inheriting the advanced human civilization and advanced ideological heritage (German classical philosophy, English classical political economy, and French socialist doctrine). It took Marx 40 years of painstaking labor to write "Capital." He only completed the first volume; the second and third volumes were completed by Engels after his death. There are still deep footprints left by Marx in the reading room of the British Museum. This is a much-told tale passed down even to this day. The reason "Capital" is correct is because Marx collected the information in detail, conducted careful analyses in a scientific and conscientious spirit and with the attitude of being scrupulous and meticulous about every detail, detected contradictions in intricate and complex matters, and discovered the method of resolving these contradictions. As pointed out by Lenin, "Marx's viewpoints are extremely thoroughgoing and in neat formation, as admitted even by Marx's enemies. The summation of these viewpoints constitutes modern materialism and modern scientific socialism, and forms the theory and program for workers' movements in various civilized countries of the world." To give a dialectical materialist summation of the most important achievements in natural science in the middle of the 19th century, criticize metaphysics and idealism, and develop materialist dialectics, Engels spent eight years studying natural science, and completed the "Dialectics of Nature" over a period of 13 years. Being vastly extensive and deeply profound, Marxism has had strong appeal and has been full of vigor and vitality since it first appeared. Over the past 100 years or more, no other theory or doctrine could have kept up such exuberant vitality, played such an extensive role, and exercised such a far-reaching impact as Marxism. To this day, even Western bourgeois scholars have been conducting thoroughgoing studies and research. Marxism has won the respect and faith of people with scientific spirit. Naturally, society is on the march, science is progressing, and Marxism must undergo development with the progress of the times. But as a world outlook, a method for observing and analyzing matters, and a tool for understanding, its basic principles will never become obsolete and must therefore be upheld.

We Chinese have not found Marxism easy to come by. After the Opium War, having always been bullied and suppressed by imperialism, China was reduced to a semi-colony. To save the country and strive to be strong, innumerable people with lofty ideals sacrificed themselves without reserve and stepped into the breach as

soon as others fell in the quest for truth. They proposed to study from Western civilization, but the teacher always abused the student. After the May 4th Movement, the Chinese people came into contact with Marxism through post-October Revolution Russia. At that time, even bourgeois revolutionary Dr. Sun Yat-sen put forward the need to "take Russia as the teacher" and implement the three major policies of uniting with Russia, uniting with communism, and supporting and assisting peasants and workers. Once the spark of Marxism spread to China, the face of the revolution took on an altogether new aspect and underwent fundamental changes, and the revolution and construction marched to victory step by step. Although these words are "platitudes of an old scholar," they are facts nonetheless. Young comrades should study these historical facts and never forget them. We admit that there have been serious errors and setbacks in the practice of revolution and construction, but these are not the "errors" of Marxism. It is just that we have not understood it well or made good use of it. We may even have gone counter to it. If we discard or negate Marxism on account of this, the achievements of the revolution and construction that have been paid for with the blood and sacrifices of millions of revolutionary martyrs will become mere bubbles in no time. This is true, because it is only by "advancing along the road in conformity with Marxist theory that we will be closer to objective reality (though we will never exhaust it); and if we advance along any other road, we will get nothing except confusion and falsehood."

The most important point in studying Marxism is to understand that Marxism is our guide to action, not dogma. Only by integrating with the practical conditions of Chinese politics, economy, and culture can we learn Marxism and give full scope to its development. Merely knowing how to mechanically transplant books, phrases, and expressions is surely spineless and sterile and will only make a mess of China's affairs. This is not Marxism in its real sense. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "We firmly believe in Marxism, but Marxism must be integrated with China's reality. Only Marxism integrated with China's reality is true Marxism." Comrade Chen Yun lays great emphasis on studying the philosophy of Marxism, which he summarized into 15 characters that mean: "We should not merely listen to superiors, or abide by the book, but should be pragmatic, exchange, compare, and exercise repetition." As the first nine characters deal with materialism and the next six with dialectics, they constitute materialist dialectics. When making major policy decisions, Comrades Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, and Chen Yun all started from the practical conditions in China, repeatedly pondered problems, and extensively listened to ideas in line with Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods. After continuous thinking, deliberation, debate, and discussion, they drew on the true and accurate, discarded the false and erroneous, learned the strong points, and eliminated the weak points in an effort to make their policy decisions comply with the practical conditions of revolution and

construction in China. Young comrades should gain enlightenment from this and learn to do likewise. People such as Chen Duxiu and Wang Ming did not know how to integrate Marxism with the reality in China, thus committing "leftist" and rightist blunders and causing great losses to the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong was a good example of using Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods to solve practical problems in China. He blazed the revolutionary trail of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing power by armed force, founded the theory of the new democratic revolution, and successfully led the Chinese revolution. In economic construction during the early period following the founding of our country, he pooled the wisdom of the whole party, proposed the policy of setting up the people's democratic dictatorship and implementing the socialist transformation of "peaceful redemption" with respect to the bourgeoisie, protected the initiative of mutual help and cooperation and individual labor of peasants, and put forward the policy of independence and self-reliance. His writings and ideas were permeated with materialism and dialectics, integrating Marxism with the practical reality of China. In his later years, he did commit some blunders, having deviated from the principle of integrating theory with reality. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has succeeded Comrade Mao Zedong in doing a better job in integrating Marxism with China's reality, reinstated the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and formulated the general principle and policy of emphasizing the development of productive forces, upholding the four cardinal principles, implementing reform, and opening to the outside world, that is, "one center and two basic points." The development of productive forces cannot be separated from the two basic points, just like the two wings of a bird and the two wheels of a cart. The two basic points are not absolutely separated, with one being incorporated into the other. Complementing each other, they cannot be separated. In this respect, we have indeed had many successful experiences and learned many lessons. The socialist economic construction is a great systems engineering project. On the path of our advance, there are still many practical problems that require us to make good use of Marxism to analyze, study, and solve. I hope that young comrades will not, when studying Marxism, merely learn the words and expressions or mechanically commit them to memory, but strive to comprehend the spirit and essence of Marxism.

We should advocate reading some books by Marx and Lenin in a down-to-earth manner. A few years ago, not only young people but also some middle and high ranking cadres did not pay much attention to studying and becoming well versed in Marxism. This is a deplorable condition. Young people love to learn, have an urge to get ahead, are full of zest, susceptible to new things, and willing to use their brains to ponder problems. These are their strong points and we should take good care of their good qualities. But they also have their weak points and shortcomings. Most of them have not yet developed



a world outlook, still lack a practical understanding of China's national condition and society, and are easily influenced by certain erroneous ideological trends. Young people have great plasticity. By correct guidance, persisting in the study of Marxism-Leninism, and persisting in participating in social practice, they can gradually grow to maturity. The older generation of proletarian revolutionaries was also subjected to the influence of various trends of thought in its years of adolescence and youth. Comrade Mao Zedong said that while young he believed in Buddhism, went to Nanyue Shan to burn incense, and was subjected to the influence of anarchism. Comrade Liu Shaoqi also said that he once believed in anarchism and saving the nation through industry. But they were in constant quest for truth, they dedicated themselves to revolutionary struggle, and became great Marxists. As an old fighter, I wholeheartedly hope that the CYL Central Committee will guide and organize young people to study Marxist theory in line with the special features of young people, gather more experiences in this regard, and achieve greater results.

#### Qu Wu Hails Jiang's Reunification Speech

OW2207120490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0946 GMT 29 Jun 90

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)—Qu Wu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], said that Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech on the Taiwan question will certainly play an important role in promoting the process of peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Qu Wu said: Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech fully reflects the desires of all Chinese people, including those on Taiwan, takes into consideration the interests of all sides, demonstrates the CPC's sincerity about peaceful reunification, and has evoked strong responses at home and abroad. Even some knowledgeable people within the Guomintang in Taiwan have expressed their support for the speech, believing that it is reasonable.

Qu Wu said: Because of more than 40 years of separation and because of the different social systems, different modes of life, and different outlooks on values on both sides of the strait, it is understandable that there are differences with regard to the method for achieving reunification. As long as both sides sit down at a table and set a high premium on the interests of the nation and people, all questions can be raised for discussion under the principle of "one China." By relying on the political wisdom of this generation and by seeking common ground while reserving differences, it will not be difficult to find a solution. To disregard realities on both sides of the strait and set preconditions unacceptable to the other side, or to place man-made obstacles in the way, is in fact to close all doors to discussions and consultations.

Qu Wu pointed out: Earlier, Mr. Li Denghui [Li Tenghui] of the Taiwan authorities said in a speech: "Taiwan

and the mainland are indivisible parts of China's territory, and all Chinese are compatriots of the same flesh and blood." "Reunification, prosperity, and strength for China are the common hopes of all Chinese people." Compared with other speeches he has made, this one has some positive factors. General Secretary Jiang Zemin gave him a well-intentioned response. However, in his speech Mr. Li Denghui also made some improper remarks and set forth many unreasonable preconditions, making the entire speech self-contradictory and making people doubt his sincerity. To assess a politician, one should "listen to what he says" and also "observe how he acts." If the Taiwan authorities continue to advocate "one country, two governments" and wantonly press on with "double recognition" and "flexible diplomacy," it means that they are moving toward division, not reunification, and there is no future for this road. From a long-term point of view, it is better for Mr. Li Denghui to respond positively to Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech at an early date, so as to do something useful for the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Qu Wu said: Prior to official talks between the two parties, exchange of mail, trade, and air and shipping services should be resumed to expand two-way exchanges between both sides of the strait. The gap can be narrowed only by increasing contacts. Mutual prosperity can be achieved only through complementing each other. If both sides advance in this direction, reunification will not be far away. He expressed the hope that Mr. Li Denghui and other old friends and colleagues in Taiwan would shoulder this heavy historical task and make due contributions to national reunification and invigoration.

Qu Wu said: This year I will be 94 years old. I experienced the cooperation between the CPC and the Chinese Guomintang on two occasions. I also took part in the 1949 peace negotiations. Life is short, and time is relentless. Most of the members of delegations on both sides who took part in the negotiations have departed this world; I am a rare survivor. So long as I am needed by the people, I am willing, despite my age, to devote my limited energy to continuing the work of bringing about negotiations on an equal footing between the CPC and the Chinese Guomintang.

Qu Wu said in conclusion: Ten years still remain in this century. During these 10 years, Hong Kong and Macao will return to the embrace of the motherland. If Taiwan and the mainland can be reunified during these 10 years, history will give us a rare opportunity to advance the Chinese nation by leaps and bounds.

#### He Zhukang Discusses United Front Work

HK2107074190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Jul 90 p 3

["Special commentary" by He Zhukang, secretary of the CPC Jilin Provincial Committee: "How To Do a Still Better Job in United Front Work"]

[Text] At the just-concluded national united front work conference, Comrade Jiang Zemin said: "We should hold aloft the banner of patriotism and socialism, unify all forces that can be unified, bring into play every positive factor, and be of one heart and one mind. We should pool the wisdom and strength of everyone for rendering services to strengthening and developing a stable and unified political situation, promoting socialist modernization and reform and opening up, improving socialist democracy and legal system, and promoting the 'two systems' in one country and reunification of the motherland."

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the scale of united front work has continually been increasing. In the case of Jilin Province, the number of people's political consultation organizations at all levels in the province has increased by one-third over the period prior to the "Cultural Revolution." Membership in people's political consultative conferences has more than doubled. Forty democratic party organizations at the provincial and city levels have been restored and set up, and members of democratic parties have increased rapidly. Some mass associations which possess a united front nature, such as the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, and the Alumni Association of the Whampoa Military Academy, are also developing well. They maintain extensive links with people of various circles inside and outside the province, at home and abroad. It has been proved through practice that the patriotic united front has the general support of people from all walks of life at home and abroad. We should make more efforts to develop and enlarge the patriotic united front.

For strengthening and developing the most extensive patriotic united front, I believe it is essential that party committees should have united front views, attach importance to united front work, continually strengthen the party-nonparty alliance, closely maintain the party's ties with people from all circles who are not affiliated with the party, have full confidence in them, cooperate with them in sincerity, and win their confidence and support through practical actions. The most important thing here is to resolutely and conscientiously implement the party's united front policies and principles and to do work according to our own actual situation.

In recent years, we made some explorations and obtained good results. In 1985, the provincial party committee instituted a system by which it held regular discussion meetings with people outside the party. In 1987, we conscientiously implemented the spirit of the "Report on the Party's Work Principles and Tasks for Democratic Parties During the New Period" which was delivered to us after the approval of the Central Committee. In this way, we completed 10 practical tasks, resolving various problems such as the working conditions of democratic parties and cadres' benefits in our province. In 1988, the provincial party committee held a special political consultative work conference, at which

we made the "Decision on the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee's Strengthening Political Consultation and Democratic Supervision." From 1987 to 1989 the provincial party committee called 32 political consultation meetings and symposiums of various sorts to solicit an abundance of views and listen to the opinions of various democratic parties and non-party personalities on some major issues. The provincial party committee and provincial government also invited responsible persons from democratic parties to relevant important meetings they convened, related things as they were, discussed questions with them, and listened seriously to their views and suggestions, including critical views. For handling questions that the people are concerned about such as commodity prices, taxation, and financial affairs, the party has also, in recent years, invited responsible persons from democratic parties and from the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and non-party people to participate in general inspections. It has also asked them to become leaders or assistant leaders of various inspection teams. Each year, provincial party committee comrades also call at the houses of some leaders of democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and Commerce as scheduled. They have become their sincere and intimate friends, listen to their views, and concern themselves with their work and livelihood.

Early this year, we revised anew the system of political consultation and democratic supervision with democratic parties and non-party people in keeping with the relevant spirit of the Central Committee. Moreover, leading cadres of the party committee took the lead in making friends with non-party personalities and held united front joint conferences to gradually institutionalize and standardize united front work. Following implementation of the party's united front principles and policies, democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and other non-party people have become more enthusiastic about participating in and negotiating political affairs and about putting forward brilliant suggestions. In recent years, they have brought into play their advantage of possessing intelligence by vigorously rendering information services, carrying out activities in support of border areas, made special studies on major issues in the construction of the two socialist civilizations, reform and opening up, and the improvement and rectification program. They gave many valuable ideas and suggestions, which have drawn the close attention of party committees and governments at all levels. Many of them have been accepted and used.

Over the past several decades, our patriotic united front has been full of vitality and has continually been strengthened and developed. The party's correct leadership is the fundamental experience. Sticking to the party's absolute leadership of united front during the new period is still the fundamental guarantee for strengthening and developing the most extensive united front. Of course, this kind of leadership is not simply the giving of orders and commands, nor must it be domineering. Rather, we should make people outside the

party willing to accept our viewpoints and ideas through correctly making propaganda and implementing the party's line, principles, and policies, and through carrying out patient and careful ideological and political work. We should stick to our principles on the one hand and be careful about patterns and methods so that they will feel that we are sincere and responsive to them. In so doing, they will work with us with one heart.

At critical moments in particular, and in very complicated circumstances, we should pay more attention to this. At several critical moments during the turmoil and Beijing's counter-revolutionary rebellion occurring in the late spring and early summer of last year, the provincial party committee invited all democratic parties to discussion meetings at the right time, told them about the situation, and made known to them the provincial committee's standpoint so that they could always maintain accord with the party, stand firm in the face of right and wrong, think calmly, act prudently, and exert their positive influence.

After the incidents, several leading comrades of democratic parties, at the chairmen's enlarged meeting called by the provincial people's consultative conference, unanimously expressed their gratitude to the provincial party committee for its concern for them at the critical moment. Recently, when some democratic parties reviewed experience, they proposed to build themselves up. This tells us that strengthening party leadership of the united front, and promptly and effectively leading the united front in complicated political struggles, is the fundamental guarantee for a clear direction of the united front and for it to maintain accord with the party in major issues. Moreover, when we face such situations, our willingness to cooperate will be subject to more rigorous tests, and these are the favorable opportunities to strengthen and develop the united front. We should pay close attention to our sincere cooperation with democratic parties in complicated struggles. This is vital to the development of the most extensive patriotic united front.

Developing the patriotic united front is a long-term strategic task of our party. We must continually review experience, discover the differences, and make efforts to improve Jilin Province's united front work, opening up new prospects in that work.

#### **New Policies for Controlling Population**

HK2107051690 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in English 0400 GMT 21 Jul 90

["Three Policies for Controlling China's Population Growth"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (HKCNA)—The Population Policy Research Group of the Chinese Academy of Science has proposed three new policies for controlling the rapid population growth in the country.

The first of these is to continue with rewards for those restricting the size of their families in accordance with state policy, but to convert such bounties to the couples' work allowances and retirement pensions. Those couples who do not produce offspring will also enjoy the same benefits. These annual rewards will be deposited in the bank to accumulate together with the interest accruing.

Families producing more children than permitted under the state policy will face heavy penalties. For instance, a rural family will be fined for each child over the quota a sum equivalent to one peasant's net yearly income for a period of fourteen years.

The second policy is to set up a Chinese Population Bank to regulate, supervise and guarantee the smooth flow of all kinds of capital, be they rewards or fines. The funding for the bank would come from the fines imposed on families with children over the permitted quota, the rewards earned from having a single child or no child, and earnings from lotteries and government funding.

The third policy is to strengthen the influence of social functions on child-bearing behaviour to work in favour of encouraging people to obey government policy in this matter.

#### **Hu Sheng Speaks to CASS Graduating Class**

HK2307100190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
11 Jul 90 p 3

[Report by reporter Yan Dong (7159 0392): "Hu Sheng Urges Intellectuals To Come Into Contact With Reality and With Workers and Peasants"]

[Text] Intellectuals do not constitute a class or a stratum. There are too few, not too many, intellectuals in China. As members of the intelligentsia, we should genuinely serve the people, come into contact with reality and with workers and peasants, and strive to become an outstanding part of the working class.

These remarks were made by Hu Sheng, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences [CASS], at the graduation ceremony for the 1990 graduates of the academy's graduate school. He also exhorted the 42 Doctor's degree holders and the 118 Master's degree holders, who would soon take up their work posts, to have a correct understanding of China's history and current situation. China is a unified country and has a unified culture.

Over the past 10 years, the well known graduate school of liberal arts has trained 117 Doctor's degree holders and 1,966 research fellows with Master's degrees. With the exception of a few engaging in research work in various institutes, previous graduates have been assigned to work in relevant institutions of the central and local governments to engage in scientific research, education, and propaganda work. Many comrades have either attained important achievements in scientific research or taken up leading posts at various levels.



It is learned that this year the graduate school will recruit 38 students working for Doctor's degrees.

## RENMIN WENXUE Initiates Changes

### Editorial Shakeup Reported

HK2307112290 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
23 Jul 90 p 8

[Report: "With Former Chief Editor Liu Xinwu Unemployed, Liu Baiyu and Cheng Shuzhen Take Charge of RENMIN WENXUE"]

[Text] According to Beijing sources, the authoritative Chinese literary journal RENMIN WENXUE [PEOPLE'S LITERATURE] published its July-August combined issue not long ago in the wake of the journal's rectification. RENMIN WENXUE implemented the changes with two major editors, Liu Baiyu [0491 4101 5038] the first chief editor, and Cheng Shuzhen [4453 2885 2830] the second chief editor.

Former RENMIN RIBAO chief editor Liu Xinwu is now unemployed, but his livelihood remains unchanged, as a CPC bureau-level cadre. First chief editor Liu Baiyu is a famous CPC leftist writer, and has been director of the People's Liberation Army General Political Department. Second chief editor Cheng Shuzhen was formerly head of the Heilongjiang provincial writers' association. Earlier, he had won a reputation for his literary works on Daqing. He belongs to the school that "sings the praises of the CPC."

With no suitable choices, the office of deputy chief editor remains vacant to date. Moreover, the writers contributing to the journal are few in number. The joint issue presented articles in various forms by Liu Shaotang, Hao Ren, Deng Youmei, Jia Pinggao, Guan Hua, Hang Ying, Ye Wenling, He Liwei, Ding Ning, Guo Feng, and Ge Cuilin, in an issue of some 350,000 characters. Besides reports, novelettes, short stories, prose, and children's stories, there were also 17 short and pithy pieces ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 characters, mostly recent works by newcomers.

In the "Editor's note" of the combined issue, Cheng Shuzhen stated that truly valuable literature in whatever style or form involves the solution to a problem: Writers must go into people's life seething with excitement. That is the mine of life as well as the heart; thereby people will obtain raw materials for their writing as well as inspiration for their creation.

### New Column Inaugurated

OW2207165190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 2301 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA)— RENMIN WENXUE will greet readers with a new look. The "A Few Notes From the Editor" section of the just-published combined 1990 July-August issue states: Literary work of whatever style or format with true value

must invariably resolve a problem; that is, the authors must go and live among the people. The people are not only the source of life, but also the source of the soul. As such, they can provide writers with material as well as the inspiration to write. The literary magazine, which was founded 41 years ago, also expressed in the Editor's note the determination to answer the call of the 1990's and make RENMIN WENXUE a magazine genuinely worthy of the people. [passage omitted]

RENMIN WENXUE begins a "Readers' Voice" column starting with this issue. The combined issue carries letters from six readers which consist of criticisms, suggestions, and various opinions on questions pertaining to literary work. [passage omitted]

### Commentator Urges Social Practice for Students

HK2007105890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
19 Jul 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Help University Students Carry Out Social Activities Well During Summer Vacation"]

[Text] Students in colleges and universities have finished their intense studies and started their summer vacation. Many college students plan to take part in various forms of social activities during the vacation. This is something that deserves commendation.

Social practice is a required course for college students and an important part of higher education in China. In the formation of the students' world outlook, social practice has a kind of influence that is irreplaceable by book knowledge. Since last year's political riots, many college students have reflected on what they did by taking part in social practice and immersing themselves among workers and peasants. Therefore, we suggest that college students, while doing well in acquiring book knowledge, leave their campuses and participate in social practice with full effort. This has been overlooked in the past few years for a variety of reasons, and it should now be encouraged again. It is necessary to help students realize, through social practice, that only by taking part in social practice, immersing themselves among the masses, and studying and thinking, can they possibly understand society and national conditions, acquire a better understanding and mastery of book knowledge, overcome ideological deviations because of their being divorced from reality, and be more aware of their heavy responsibility to the people and the state.

We hope that all relevant departments in colleges and universities will pay attention to this work and make good arrangements in line with the actual conditions of their institutions and students.

Social practice during summer vacation will center around the general subject of education to students in patriotism, socialism, learning from the masses, and serving the people. The concrete form of such education may vary. Students may: tour and do observations in

areas where the reform and open policy have gained prominent results, in areas where major projects are under way, and in former revolutionary bases; do investigation and study on special subjects; offer social services such as scientific and technological advice, technical propagation, helping people with their learning; and organize voluntary labor and work-study programs. Places with adequate conditions may organize activities such as an internship at a particular post. In a word, it is necessary to suit measures to local conditions, give play to initiatives, and manage to make the activities most colorful and absorbing. At the same time it is necessary to start well and end as well. Planning, activity, and summary should come one after another, so that college students can really gain some experience in their summer social practice.

It is inadequate to rely on colleges and universities alone to organize college students' summer social activities. Caring about the healthy growth of college students is a weighty matter for the entire party and society. It is hoped that party, government, and CYL organizations at various levels, relevant departments, enterprises and institutions, and the students' hometowns will all take supporting and receiving students in their summer social practice as their social duty. On this matter, they should take overall interests into consideration and take a long-term view. At present, some localities and units have offered to cooperate with colleges and universities and made proper arrangements for the students' summer social practice. Many other localities and units have become involved in this matter.

We believe that as long as localities and units cooperate with colleges and universities in careful planning, organization, and coordination, the social practice of college students during the summer vacation is bound to be a success.

After all, however, vacation is vacation. It is not right to make students be keyed up every day. They should have a good, relaxed time and, when the new term starts, they will be full of vigor, strength, and health. We wish all students a happy and meaningful summer vacation.

#### **Regulations on Enrolling Tuition Paying Students**

OW2307015590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1231 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jul (XINHUA)—Recently the State Education Commission, Ministry of Personnel, State Planning Commission, Ministry of Public Security, and Ministry of Commerce jointly issued "Interim Regulations on Enrollment of Tuition Paying Students by Regular Institutions of Higher Learning."

The interim regulations point out: The enrollment of tuition paying students by regular institutions of higher learning is part of the state's overall student enrollment plan. The state will decide on the ratio of tuition paying students to the total number of students to be enrolled in various localities and departments. The institutions of

higher learning will draw up separate enrollment plans for tuition paying students in accordance with the state's annual enrollment plan and submit them to the supervisory department for incorporation into the overall annual enrollment plan. The enrollment plans for tuition paying students drawn up by the regular institutions of higher learning will be enforced after they have been approved. Departments, districts, and institutions of higher learning may, in light of their specific conditions, decide on enrolling or not enrolling tuition paying students or enrolling a fewer number of tuition paying students than what has been approved. However, without the approval of the State Education Commission and the State Planning Commission, institutions of higher learning may not increase the number of tuition paying students. Provincial institutions of higher learning may not enroll tuition paying students from other regions.

The interim regulations say: Prospective tuition paying students of regular institutions of higher learning must pass the uniform national entrance examination. To promote social stability, institutions of higher learning must adhere to the policy of open enrollment from society to ensure equal opportunity for prospective students who have the financial ability to pay tuition and who have passed the uniform entrance examination. They must uphold the principle of enrolling students on merit in order to train more qualified personnel for socialist construction.

The interim regulations point out: Tuition paying students who graduate are specialized personnel trained by the state in a planned way. Departments at all levels in charge of assigning jobs to graduates will uphold the policy of respecting knowledge and talent and adopt necessary measures to create conditions for tuition paying students to gain employment. After graduation, tuition paying students will be employed at undertakings of different types of ownership in accordance with state needs. Departments in charge of job assignment for graduates will take active steps to guide and encourage tuition paying graduates to work at the grass roots, border areas, areas with difficult working and living conditions, collectively owned units, township and town enterprises, and other places where they are needed most. State-owned units will recruit tuition paying students in accordance with the annual personnel plan drawn up by the state.

The interim regulations also point out: Tuition paying students will pay training fees as well as tuition and miscellaneous charges to the school. In principle, the total amount of fees, tuition, and charges will not exceed the actual expenses incurred by the state in educating the same type of student at state expense, nor will it be less than 80 percent of the actual expenses incurred. Institutions of higher learning in provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities that have the necessary resources may appropriately reduce the amount of

tuition paid by a student. Local governments will compensate the institutions of higher learning for the reduced portion of the student's tuition.

#### Survey Views 'Vital' Neighborhood Committee Role

OW2107014390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0114 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)—China's numerous neighborhood committees are playing a vital role in social life.

According to a survey of 10 large cities conducted by the Beijing-based newspaper, ECONOMIC INFORMATION, neighborhood committees are responsible for 156 different jobs.

Their more vital work includes maintaining public order and mediating civil disputes. They also help educate juvenile delinquents and encourage them to become integrated members of society, arrange placement for the unemployed and disabled, and care for the elderly.

Neighborhood committees are in charge of some seasonal work such as killing flies and mosquitoes, fire prevention in the autumn, and afforestation in the spring.

"Neighborhood committee members look inconspicuous, but their functions are noteworthy," said the survey.

These neighborhood committee members are called old aunties because most of them are female and 76 percent of them are over 55. And people always associate these old aunties with "busybodies".

Neighborhood committees are described as "public servants of all households" as their efforts reflect the needs of all residents.

They open small restaurants especially providing lunches for pupils whose parents could not be back at noontime, as well as other kinds of service centers, such as kindergartens.

They also help assure a safe environment for residents.

By the end of last year, about 870,000 neighborhood security committees with 9.1 million members had been established in urban and rural China.

Many members of neighborhood committees are talented mediators, who help ward off civil disputes.

Neighborhood committees have been placed on local government agendas. According to the survey, committee members are serving as a bridge between mayors and residents. They inform mayors about residents' suggestions and complaints.

## Science & Technology

### First 'Basic Law' To Protect Science, Technology

HK2307021090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
23 Jul 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Chang Hong]

[Text] Chinese legislators are planning to write the country's first "basic law" to guarantee the strategic role of science and technology in the development of the national economy.

And more pieces of legislature with a similar aim are to be introduced in the next few years to "bring about a second legal environment" for scientific and technological research, according to Hu Keshi, a senior official with the National People's Congress (NPC), the country's highest legislative organ.

Hu, deputy chairman of the NPC Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, told CHINA DAILY yesterday that his committee and the State Science and Technology Commission had put the Science and Technology Advancement Law in their current legislative agenda.

The senior legislator termed the law a "rather comprehensive creed with some features similar to that of a basic law."

Fact-finding work and theoretical studies had already started in preparation for drafting the law, he said.

Hu said the drafting process would be tough but the prospects looked bright.

According to the initial design, the law would include:

Terms stipulating the status of science and technology in the nation's modernization drive and the state policies in this field.

The overall positioning of the three main aspects of science and technology development, that is in the economic field, in the new and high-tech products industry and in basic research.

Provisions of the state preferential policies in planning, funding, loans and taxation.

Terms encouraging the use of new technology and techniques in industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors.

Measures in personnel training and employment of scientific talent.

During the past 10 years the National People's Congress has enacted the patent law, the technological contract law and the standardization law. In addition, the State Council has formulated and approved nearly 30 administrative regulations of a similar nature.



It was learned that several laws and administrative rules in this field had been drafted or were being drafted. And some were already on the table of the State Council for review.

They included laws governing the system for rewarding scientific inventions and discoveries, the utilization and management of atomic energy and the structure and administration of scientific research institutes.

### Civil Aircraft Industry Development Viewed

HK2307063790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 11 Jul 90 p 2

[Article by Duan Dayang (3008 1129 2254), Director of the Civil Aircraft System Engineering Department of the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry: "Development and Prospect of China's Civil Aircraft Industry"]

[Text] Today, when you open the domestic flight schedule of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], you will find that the Chinese-built Yun-7 aircraft is now serving 208 flights throughout the country. Since 29 April 1985, when the aircraft was officially used for the first time for carrying passengers, until now, it has flown safely for five years. The aircraft has flown a total of 130,000 hours; making 130,000 take-offs and landings. This symbolizes the close cooperation among the designers, engineers, staff, air, ground crew, and the personnel concerned, in making a gratifying step forward in developing China's undertaking in civil aviation.

#### I.

As early as the 1950's, our country had developed the Yun-5 aircraft, and manufactured a total of 954 aircraft of this type. Research and manufacturing of the Yun-7, Yun-8, and Yun-10 aircraft had begun in the 1960s and 1970s. However, for a rather long period of time, our aircraft industry was used mainly for military purposes, and the development of civil aircraft lagged far behind the needs of the national economy. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities have proposed the principle of military and civilian integration, and the aircraft industry has increased its pace of "military-to-civil transformation."

In the process of "military-to-civil transformation" the aircraft industry has always placed the development of civil aircraft in the most important position, and carried out systems engineering management for civil aircraft.

In the area of aircraft for special use, Harbin Aircraft Manufacturing Company designed and made eight Yun-11 aircrafts, each with two valve engines, and 17 Yun-12 aircrafts, all with a turboprop engine. In 1989, responding to clients' opinions, the Yun-5B, an improved type of Yun-5, was made. In addition, the Nong-5 was produced, which was used exclusively for

forestry and agricultural purposes. Now we have Yun-5, Yun-5B, Yun-11, Yun-12, and Nong-5—a total of five kinds of special aircraft. These aircraft have been arranged for extensive agricultural and forestry use, short-distance transport, geological surveys, ocean monitoring etc., playing a very good role.

In the area of aircraft for use on the branch lines, we have concentrated our strength to develop Yun-7 and Yun-8. Before Yun-7 was released for sale on the market, it underwent a huge amount of work in test flights and experiments. As for the Yun-8 aircraft, responding to the need of civil cargo transport, its cargo base is being re-developed into a pressurized close fuselage. After refitting, Yun-8 can carry 20 tons of goods, or four containers of an internationally standardized size; or 19 meter, of long, thin cargo, an increase from the original 13.5 meters; and various kinds of fresh food and products.

In the area of main line aircraft use, Shanghai Aviation Company has cooperated with the U.S. McDonnell Douglas Corporation, and has established a main production line in Shanghai turning out MD-82 aircraft. From 1987 to the present, 15 aircraft have been produced and given to the Shenyang Civil Aviation Bureau and Eastern Airlines for use. From the time the aircraft first flew until the end of May 1990, it had already flown a total of 40,615 hours. On average, it flies more than seven hours per day, with the longest being 17.10 hours.

In the area of helicopters, since 1980, we have imported a production line (12 helicopters each with a lifting capacity of four tons) [as published] from France that manufactures the Dolphin helicopter, which has 1980s standards. We have now made 43 of them. The technology appraisal of the production line has been approved by the French Astronautics Company, and the France tou mo mei ka [6631 7817 2734 0595] company.

At the same time, various aircraft factories concerned have developed sub-contract production cooperation with various major aircraft and engine manufacturers in the world. They have made use of compensation trade conducted by the CAAC, aimed at importing foreign aircraft.

#### II.

Practice proves that the development of civil aircraft in China's aeronautics industry has made great achievements. At present, although there is some distance between our country and the developed countries in the amount and technological standards of aircraft production, and while many aspects of our work must be improved, our aeronautics industry has the good foundation of having designed and produced more than 10,000 military planes. With a group of highly qualified designers, engineers, and technicians, the corresponding facilities, a whole management system, and a great potential market, the prospect for development of the civil aircraft industry is bright.

From now on, according to the needs of development of the national economy, and based on the foundation of the aeronautics industry, besides improving and safely operating the currently available types of aircraft, the following tasks must be attended to in the near future: **1. In the area of developing various types of aircraft, development of those for main line use is the key point. Development of helicopters and aircraft for main line and special use will be coordinated, to methodically attain the goal proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping of using Chinese-built aircraft for domestic flights.** The State Council has already decided that China must start developing a 150-seat aircraft for domestic main lines (this type of aircraft has a flight span of about 3,800 km). We must try hard to attain the goal through international cooperation. At present, we are making preparations for research and manufacturing, and conducting talks for cooperation with the world's aircraft companies, engine companies, and companies specialized in facilities carried by aircraft. At the same time, in the area of aircraft for use on the branch lines, development must continue on the basis of the Yun-7 and Yun-8. For aircraft flying on branch lines, we must further improve their functions, economy, and comfort. In the area of aircraft for special use, we must further accomplish systematizing work, and meet the needs of use of special aircraft in the whole country. In the area of helicopters, we are conducting research and manufacture of a helicopter capable of lifting two tons, in order to form a helicopter system ranging from the lifting capability of 13 tons, to four tons and two tons. **2. We must actively develop the civil aircraft market, and serve it well, in order to enable civil aircraft to serve the development of the national economy better.** The practice during the past several years indicates that the market for China's civil aircraft—in particular, the market for aircraft for use on branch lines, for special use, and for helicopters—has many other potential markets other than the companies directly under CAAC, and these markets await exploration. The use and repair of civil aircraft is an extremely complicated system engineering project. Therefore, exploration of the civil aircraft market must start from work in all directions, including arrangement of aircraft rent, research on the feasibility of use, training of personnel, arrangement of flights, follow-up service, etc. To develop civil aircraft, it is necessary to see market development as one's own duty, and to adopt various forms to support various airlines in properly using Chinese-built aircraft. At the same time as we develop the domestic market, we must actively explore the international market of civil aircraft. **3. We must further strengthen the industrial basis of civil aircraft, and improve the standard of design and the standard of production technology.** Work must be grasped beginning from the standard of design and manufacture of the civil aircraft industry; international standards must be strictly observed when designing and manufacturing aircraft; the principle of high standards, strict demand, and "quality first" must be upheld; and we must transform the technology of key enterprises according to international standards to enable them to

accept more production sub-contracts from the international aviation industry, to earn foreign exchange for the country, and increase vitality for international cooperation of the aeronautics industry. **4. We must further implement the principle of reform and opening up, and run international cooperation on civil aircraft well.** From now on, based on our country's need and economic strength, and on the needs of the international market, we will adhere to the principle of self-reliance as the mainstay, while also actively engaging in international cooperation by adopting various suitable forms. Cooperation can take various forms, including aircraft development, sub-contract production, patent introduction, aircraft manufacturing, joint-venture enterprises of various kinds, renting aircraft, export of labor, and going abroad to run aviation service teams etc. On the basis of mutual benefit, we are willing to do this work well.

#### Biotechnology Helps Boost Agricultural Production

OW2007192590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1156 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—China has achieved fruitful results in applying biotechnology techniques such as crop genetics and animal embryo engineering research to agriculture, making China one of the few countries to make progress in this field.

Biotechnology can improve crop varieties and reduce application of fertilizers and chemicals, as well as increase the utilization of biological resources, agrosociologists explained.

According to Zhu Xinquan, senior agronomist at the Ministry of Agriculture, China started its biotechnology research in the mid-1970s. Genetic transfer work is now underway on crops such as rice and cotton.

In recent years, Zhu said, new cultures of rice and wheat combined with conventional techniques have brought about more than 10 new varieties, and been planted on almost 10 million ha of farmland.

Meanwhile, China has succeeded in applying fast reproduction of plants and virus-free methods, especially to flowers, vegetables and fruits. A production line has been set up in the southern island province of Hainan, with an annual capacity of one million tube plants.

According to reports from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, China has successfully applied embryo transfer technology in agricultural production, transferring dairy cow embryos into other cows. From 1986 to 1989, some 1,200 dairy calves got such embryos. External fertilization has also produced "test tube rabbits" and "test tube pigs".

Xing Naiquan, a senior scientist at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, said that the monoclonal antibody technique can speed up the diagnosis of animal diseases by 1,000 times, and is more accurate than the old methods as well.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, nearly 1,000 scientists are now conducting research in biotechnology across the country. Five state-level laboratories have been set up and a national germ plasm resources bank has been established at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The latter institution can keep 400,000 to 500,000 germ plasm specimens. So far, 180,000 entries are stored.

Meanwhile, facilities such as perennial crop resource gardens, micro-organism and edible fungus storage centers and hybrid animal husbandry and aquaculture farms have been established.

### Military

#### Jiang Zemin Meets Qinghai-Tibet Military Unit

OW2007131890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0703 GMT 20 Jul 90

[By reporters Guo Diancheng (6753 3013 2052) and He Ping (0149 1627)]

[Text] Xining, 20 Jul (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, who is on a work inspection tour in Golmud City, Qinghai, met yesterday with heroic models and cadres at and above company level of a unit at the Qinghai-Tibet Military Depot of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA]. This unit had just been given the honorable title of "Model Military Depot Unit on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau" by the Central Military Commission. Jiang Zemin earnestly encouraged the broad masses of commanders and fighters of this unit to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "being especially hardworking, indomitable, and capable of fighting," and to do a still better job in fulfilling the transport, communications, and security tasks assigned by the higher authorities.

Jiang Zemin said: Despite the poor material conditions and exceptionally difficult natural environment, your unit has fought unrelentingly and done hard pioneering work, heedless of personal gain or loss. You have not only fulfilled, with flying colors, the automotive transportation task on the Qinghai-Tibet Highway but have also accomplished many other important tasks, including the installation of an oil pipeline and the communications work required for national defense. You have thus made outstanding contributions to the socialist construction of the motherland and the defense of the southwest frontier. I wish to extend cordial regards and warm congratulations to you and, through you, to all commanders and fighters of your unit.

Jiang Zemin continued: During the past decades of struggle, a number of model individuals and moving deeds have emerged from among you. More than 100,000 people have lived and fought here. Some 600

comrades have dedicated their valuable lives. By carrying forward our Army's glorious tradition in a difficult environment, you have tempered yourselves and cultivated the revolutionary spirit of "being especially hardworking and indomitable and capable of fighting." I hope that you will not stop here when you have won the honor but will remain modest and prudent, continue to exert yourselves, and further develop the above-mentioned spirit in carrying out your work in the future.

In his speech, Jiang Zemin put special emphasis on the question of party building in the Army. He pointed out: Organizing party branches on a company basis is a major measure to strengthen the grassroots PLA units and also one of the fine traditions of our Army. We must preserve and carry forward this tradition. At the same time, we must firmly bear in mind that we are the People's Army and have to properly handle the relations between officers and men and between the Army and the people. In ethnic minority areas, we must earnestly carry out the party's policy on nationalities, respect the custom of minority people, and do practical work in their interest. By so doing, we will bring about an excellent situation where the Army cherishes the people, and the people support the Army.

Also present on the occasion were Ding Guangren, alternate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Chi Haotian, PLA chief of general staff; Zhao Nanqi, and Zhou Keyu, director and political commissar respectively of the PLA General Logistics Department; Fu Quanyou, commander of the Lanzhou Military Region; and Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial Party Committee.

#### Jiang Decrees Commend Units

OW2107043790 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 17 Jul 90

[From the "National Hookup" Program]

[Excerpt] Jiang Zemin, chairman of the Central Military Commission, recently signed decrees to confer the honorific title of "Model Depot Unit of Qingzang Plateau" to the Qingzang Depot Unit of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Logistics Department; and the honorific title of "Model Weather and Navigation Center" to the (Hongqilafu) Weather and Navigation Center of a certain air force unit. [passage omitted]

#### Forum Promotes Guilin Army Academy Experience

OW2307021290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 0838 GMT 20 Jul 90

[By reporter Wu Dongfeng (0702 2639 1496) and correspondent Jiang Chengzhi (3068 2052 1807)]

[Text] Nanning, 20 Jul (XINHUA)—Relevant departments of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, of the State Education Commission, and of



the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] recently held a forum at the Guilin Army Academy to sum up and promote the academy's experience in providing guidance to cadets in learning from society and in doing an in-depth study of compulsory subjects on the nation's current conditions.

The Guilin Army Academy is a junior command academy for cultivating grass-roots cadres for the army. In recent years, 100 percent of the academy's graduates have accepted jobs assigned to them, and more than 80 percent have voluntarily applied for jobs in frontier areas and offshore islands. The great majority of the academy's graduates were able to handle competently their assigned jobs in the army, and over three quarters of them were rewarded for meritorious services.

Why is the quality of the academy's graduates so good? One important reason is that the academy has attached great importance to cadets' social service work and has actively encouraged them to learn from the society and diligently study compulsory subjects on the nation's current conditions. Whenever the party announces major policies and principles, the academy promptly organizes cadets to conduct specific investigations, using the time set aside for political science classes. Before the beginning of winter and summer holidays, the academy organizes cadets to conduct field study on issues of concern in their hometowns or military units. The academy has organized more than 2,000 cadets, currently awaiting graduation, in six groups which will practice or take up others' jobs in frontier posts in Guangxi and Yunnan.

#### **Additional Report on New Legal Adviser System**

*HK2307094690 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
11 Jul 90 p 4*

[Report from Beijing by reporter Zhang Zhiye (1728 1807 2814): "A Military Legal Adviser System Is Instituted in the Whole Army"]

[Text] With the approval of the General Staff Department, a military legal adviser system is being extensively instituted in all army units at the division level and above. The first group of over 100 servicemen with higher legal knowledge have received the "PRC Military Legal Adviser Certificates" issued by the Ministry of Justice and the General Staff Department and have been listed in the army's establishment order. To date, the Liberation Army's military legal adviser work has developed from experiments in some units to the whole army. The second all-army legal advisers training class, conducted in coordination with this work, ended recently.

It is learned that the principal tasks of military legal advisers are to provide military leaders with legal aid, including handling various legal affairs at the instructions or mandates of military leaders, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the army and servicemen, appropriately solving army-civilian disputes, ensuring the army's stability, and safeguarding correct implementation of state laws. Prior to this, the experiments, conducted in the navy for five years, yielded good results and played an important role.

The leader in charge of lawyer's work in the Ministry of Justice said that, with the institution of the military legal adviser system, we have developed three contingents of legal service workers, namely, lawyers, enterprise legal advisers, and military legal advisers.

## East Region

### Anhui Group To Promote Yangtze Development

OW2207180190 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1414 GMT 22 Jul 90

[Text] Hefei July 22 (XINHUA)—The Anhui provincial authorities have formed a leading group in charge of economic development and opening of the areas along the Yangtze River, China's longest, in the province.

The group is headed by the Governor Fu Xishou.

The river areas in Anhui cover Wuhu, Maanshan, Tongling and Anqing Cities, and Chaohu, Xuancheng and Chizhou Prefectures.

Wuhu has been a trade port since the ancient time. Maanshan and Tongling are a leading steel and copper producer respectively, and Anqing is a new petrochemical production base.

These areas, rich in natural resources, have a network of rural enterprises, a developed agriculture and easy accessibility to land and water transport.

After several years of efforts to improve the investment environment, the four cities have built program-controlled direct dialling telephone systems, and three of them can provide direct foreign trade transport services.

According to local officials, the development of the river valley in Anhui is an extension of the development scheme of Pudong in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city.

The group, which was officially formed yesterday, will be responsible for working out general economic development and opening programs.

It will also study and formulate related policies, work to coordinate efforts to thrash out major problems and is responsible for reporting to central authorities and foreign exchange.

So far the non-ferrous metals, ferrous metals, coking, sulphur chemicals, textiles, construction materials, and machinery and electronics in the four cities have been given priority to development [as received].

According to the group, overseas firms and businessmen from Taiwan are welcome to invest in these areas.

### Anhui Province Adopts Development Strategy

OW2107013290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1412 GMT 14 Jul 90

[By Reporter Liu Weifu (0491 6182 4395)]

[Text] Hefei, 14 Jul (XINHUA)—The Standing Committee meeting of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, which concluded in Wuhu City on 13 July, adopted a new development strategy that calls for speeding up development of the five coastal cities and prefectures by

utilizing the opportunity presented by the Pudong development project to further push forward economic development in the entire province. This strategy, once carried out step by step, will be of great significance to the economic development in Anhui and in the Chang Jiang economic corridor.

This decision was reached after thorough study and investigation. From 5 to 11 July, despite the intense heat that ran as high as 37 degrees centigrade, provincial party committee Secretary Lu Rongjing and Fu Xishou, deputy secretary and governor, together with members of the provincial party committee standing committee, government, and other departments concerned, started off from Anqing City and traveled eastward to Lianzhou Prefecture and Tongling, Maanshan, and Wuhu Cities. During the trip, they visited enterprises and construction sites and talked to cadres and the masses. After amassing a great deal of firsthand information, they came to their decision.

The Anhui Provincial Party Committee held that the five coastal prefectures and cities have the conditions for accelerated economic development and opening. They are situated between the Chang Jiang Delta on the east and the Wuhan Economic Zone on the west, with vast hinterlands to the south and north. The mineral, agricultural, tourist resources in that area occupy an important position within the province. Moreover, they are also blessed with excellent conditions for developing joint rail-and-water transportation, joint river-and-sea transportation, and air transportation. All the prefecture and cities, especially the four cities, have economic strength, as well as potential. There are already a number of backbone enterprises, including the Maanshan Steel Company, the Tongling Nonferrous Metal Company, the Anqing Petrochemical Complex, and the Wuhu Micro-electronic Machine Plant. The coastal areas also have a relatively long history of industry and commerce. Wuhu and Anqing cities began to trade with the outside world as early as 130 years ago.

To achieve this strategic decision, the provincial party committee called for a propaganda campaign so that cadres and people of the coastal areas, other prefectures and cities, and the provincial departments will understand it. Efforts should be made to accelerate the development of the four cities, with Wuhu City serving as a point of breakthrough and Maanshan City, the seat of one of China's 10 major steel makers, as the backbone. The various cities should rely mainly on their own efforts while seeking assistance from abroad, improve the investment environment, actively attract foreign investment from abroad and from Taiwan, and develop an export-oriented economy. The provincial party committee stressed that at present, it is necessary to speed up efforts for research, investigation, and feasibility studies and to set up a data bank for export-oriented enterprises in the various prefectures and cities in order to facilitate negotiations with foreign businessmen. In grasping the opportunity presented by the Pudong development

project, the province must take an active part in it, provide services to it, play a supporting role, and make coordinating efforts.

### Anhui Analyzes Economic Work Situation

OW2107043290 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese  
27 Jun 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Comrade Lu Rongjing convened and presided over a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee on the morning of 25 June. The meeting heard briefings by the relevant departments of the provincial government on economic work since the beginning of the year and analyzed the current economic situation in the province. It called on party committees at various levels in the province to strengthen their leadership over economic work, to mobilize all forces, and pool their wisdom and strength to overcome existing difficulties in order to bring about continued economic growth.

The meeting maintained: The achievements made in the province's economic work since the beginning of this year should be affirmed. Initial results have been achieved in improving the economic environment and straightening out the economic order, the scale of investment in fixed assets has been brought under effective control, price rises have noticeably slowed down, and progress has been made in the readjustment of the product mix. The situation in which the shortage of funds, a sluggish market, and other factors had resulted in a reduction in industrial production has begun to change. An end was put to such reduction by May. Agriculturally, we have suffered from various natural disasters since last spring. However, a rather good summer harvest has been reaped. The situation in foreign trade is relatively good. Both the total value of products made for export and the volume of products exported increased over last year. Revenues have increased, and spending has been reduced. Both bank deposits and loans have risen. Meanwhile, the meeting pointed out: There are still many economic difficulties, and the grim situation is still with us. Industrial production has risen slowly. Some enterprises whose production has been suspended or half suspended have yet to extricate themselves from difficulties. The economic results of some enterprises are not good at all. Because the wheat crop in areas north of Huaihe River suffered from plant diseases and insect pests in the later period of its growth, the harvest of grain crops is not as good as expected. The structural sluggishness of the market remains an important factor affecting economic development. We must pay close attention to these problems and adopt effective measures to solve them in earnest in order to ensure a steady development of the province's economy while surmounting difficulties.

The meeting pointed out: In view of difficulties in economic work, the provincial government has adopted a series of measures to cope with the difficulties in order to better implement the central authorities' policies of

improving the economic environment, straightening out the economic order and deepening reforms, and to bring about economic development in our province. Leading comrades even went to work in various localities to help local people solve problems. This was absolutely necessary. All localities and departments must continue to implement the policy decisions made by the provincial government in economic work; they must carry out all orders and enforce all bans. The meeting stressed that now we must particularly pay close attention to and do well with the following things:

**1. It is necessary to effectively strengthen leadership over economic work.** Party committees at various levels should unswervingly carry out the principle of taking economic construction as the central task and truly put economic work as an important item on their agenda. Party committees should often analyze the economic situation and study the major problems in economic work in order to acquaint themselves with the situation in this regard. In dealing with such major problems in economic work, we should make prompt decisions and adopt resolute measures. We should not put off a decision indefinitely. Leaders should go to work on location when necessary and solve problems within a set time. People working on all fronts should concern themselves with economic work and support it. Departments in charge of economic work, especially those in charge of comprehensive economic work, should strengthen macroeconomic control and regulation, as well as their guiding functions. They should coordinate closely with one another and promptly solve problems in economic operations. Leading bodies and other departments should all foster the idea of serving basic units and conscientiously improve their work style; they should make investigations and studies of basic units, as well as production, construction, and circulation front lines, and sum up their experiences; they should check on and supervise the implementation of various economic policies and measures by basic units and wholeheartedly help them solve problems. **2. It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between the part and the whole.** Local authorities must submit to the central authorities and resolutely implement the guiding principles and policies laid down by the central authorities. All work should be conducive to improving the economic environment and straightening out the economic order and deepening reforms—this represents the whole. At the same time, it is also necessary to bring local authorities's initiative in work into full play. We should continue to enhance our awareness of reform. While resolutely implementing the central authorities' guiding principles, we should strengthen our capability of microeconomic regulation in order to invigorate economic activities. The part should be subordinated to the whole and contribute to the latter; under no circumstances should the part consider its own interests to the detriment of the whole's interests. We should do anything that is conducive to social stability, the national economy, and the development of social undertakings. Departments



should take the overall situation into account and make some sacrifices when necessary.

**3. It is necessary to grasp and make particular efforts to solve major problems in present economic activities.** The relatively outstanding problems of the present economic life are: Industrial production has picked up slowly, economic results have dropped to some extent, funds are quite tight, and the market remains sluggish. When we observe these problems together, the main problem is the sustained slump of the market. To stimulate and change the sluggish market, we should do a good job in organizing industrial production with a view to readjusting the product mix. All localities should be market-oriented, strive to increase their production of marketable products, vigorously develop new products, and improve product quality. We should encourage the readjustment of the product mix and support the development of new products in policy. At the same time, we should step up our marketing work and vigorously promote the sale of overstocked goods. The marketing measures laid down in the provincial government's Wanzheng No. 56 document of 1989 should be conscientiously implemented. Continuous efforts should be made to implement and improve the contract system of marketing responsibility. It is necessary to conscientiously make an inventory of warehouses, to tap potentials, and to vigorously promote the sale of long overstocked goods. Industrial and commercial cooperation should be strengthened to promote marketing through joint effort. Stable relations should be established between production and marketing, and vigorous efforts should be made to increase the sale of local products.

Commercial departments should procure local products with a ready market from local manufacturers to support the development of local industries. Markets in all localities should actively market local products; in places where conditions permit, special sale centers may be set up for this purpose. They may also barter manufactured goods for farm and sideline products or sponsor all types of sale exhibitions to enliven the circulation sector. At no time should we lessen the attention we pay to agriculture and township enterprises. Greater attention should be paid to agriculture because a good harvest in agriculture will lay a good foundation for steady economic progress. Township enterprises are a decisive force in the rural economy. All localities and departments should care for and support township enterprises, create a better environment for their development, and help them develop steadily as we implement the policy of readjusting, consolidating, reforming, and improving the national economy. **4. It is necessary to take into consideration both the present and the future.** All localities should analyze and forecast economic trends and implement effective measures to solve the existing problems in our economy to bring it out of its current slump and effect a steady recovery of our industry. At the same time, we should make long-term plans, attend to technical transformation, appropriately increase investment, and maintain a rational volume of investment so as to build up our

capacity for sustained growth. Units responsible for financing planned capital construction and technical transformation projects should appropriate funds in accordance with the progress of the projects so as to facilitate technical transformation of enterprises. It is necessary to further improve the system of contracted responsibility in enterprises, and, by way of overcoming short-sighted utilitarian behavior, remove the barriers for technical transformation, speed up its pace, and improve the enterprises' quality and competitiveness. In drawing up a long-term plan, it is necessary to consider how to take advantage of the opportunity accorded by key state projects, how to pay more attention to studying our province's economic development strategy, and how to devote vigorous efforts to increasing our capacity for sustained economic development. **5. It is necessary to promote the two civilizations simultaneously and improve and enhance ideological and political work.** This is the ideological guarantee for steady economic progress. Leading cadres of all departments at all levels must increase their confidence, pluck up their spirits, and work with one heart and one mind to develop the economy. All enterprises should carry out ideological and political work around their production and operations, and educate the workers on the basic conditions of China and the basic line, increase the workers' sense of being master of the house, and arouse their enthusiasm. It is necessary to care for the workers and help them solve their practical difficulties. We should continue to send cadres or work groups to enterprises that have completely and partially suspended production in order to help them solve their problems, make proper arrangements for the workers' livelihood, and channel their enthusiasm to the development of production.

Comrades Wang Guangyu, Houg Yong, Xu Leyi, Long Nian, Wang Sheyun, Du Yijin, Wu Changqi, Zhang Runxia, and other responsible persons of relevant provincial departments were present at the meeting.

**Lu Rongjing, Fu Xishou Attend Production Forum**  
*OW2107190590 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese*  
30 June 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The just-concluded provincial industrial production forum noted that, as the market recovers and production begins to pick up, we should rise with force and spirit and do a sound job in motivating all positive factors to overcome the current difficulties and speed up the economic recovery. We also should do our best to raise industrial output, expand sales, and increase earnings during the second half of the year.

The forum was held in Chuzhou City from 26 to 28 June. It focused on stimulating the market, raising production, increasing earnings, advancing economic development in the right direction, and making further study into some specific policies and measures. This was an important forum held at a crucial moment of Anhui's economic development. Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee; Governor Fu Xishou; Vice

Governors Shao Ming and Long Nian; mayors and commissioners of cities and prefectures; and responsible persons of relevant departments attended the forum. After making on-site observations, exchanging experiences, and holding discussions, the participants were able to obtain a clearer understanding of the situation on industrial production in Anhui, and to reach a consensus and to clarify their thoughts on some of the important issues. [passage omitted]

Long Nian delivered a keynote report at the forum. Fu Xishou and Shao Ming took turns speaking. Lu Rongjing attended the forum for its duration and spoke. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government stressed: We must remain hardworking and resourceful at all times; broaden our views and explore as we move ahead; establish the socialist concept of big market and big circulation and subject ourselves to tests during market competition; establish the concept of taking the overall situation into consideration and overcoming difficulties together; and strengthen leadership over economic work that is centered on economic development. [passage omitted]

#### **Chen Guangyi Congratulates Conference**

*HK2307043490 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jul 90*

[Text] On 18 July, Chen Guangyi, secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, and Fujian Province Gov. Wang Zhaoguo sent a congratulatory letter to the Fujian Provincial Conference on Forestry-related Two-civilization Building Work, which was currently being held in Wuyishan City.

The letter stressed that 1990 and 1991 are two important years for Fujian's afforestation work. Therefore, forestry departments at all levels in Fujian must further strengthen ideological and political work under the leadership of the CPC committees and people's governments at all levels, develop the spirit of hard work and exploration, carry out afforestation work in a down-to-earth manner, and make greater contributions so as to fully accomplish Fujian's afforestation task and speed up Fujian's forestry-related, two-civilization building work.

#### **Jiangsu Export Trade Increases in First Half**

*QW2007220390 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 90 P 1*

[Excerpts] Since March, when the provincial government called for "taking a big stride in foreign economic relations and trade this year," Jiangsu's export trade situation has become better month by month. The export trade volume in the first half of the year amounted to \$1,477,240,000, showing a 21.4 percent increase over last year's corresponding period. The good trend was unprecedented for the last several years.

Increases of more than 10 percent were scored in the export of food, native products, mineral products, silk, machinery, chemicals, handicraft goods, and garment. [passage omitted]

In the first half of the year, the province also made new progress in using foreign capital and promoting economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries. Approval was given to 127 new enterprises to be set up with foreign investment totaling \$74.22 million. Enterprises with foreign investment in the province earned \$68.67 million from export in the first half of the year, up 159.7 percent from last year's corresponding period. In the first five months of this year, the province signed labor service export contracts with foreign countries in the amount of \$28.55 million, a 47 percent increase over last year's corresponding period.

#### **Jiangxi Labor Employment Conference Concludes**

*HK2307043690 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jul 90*

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial Conference on Labor Employment Work concluded today. The conference called for making continued efforts to implement to the letter the CPC's labor employment policies, open up more employment avenues, and fully fulfill the employment quotas assigned by the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government.

In the first half of this year, labor employment departments at all levels in Jiangxi conscientiously implemented to the letter the central authorities' principle of giving top priority to maintaining overall stability and achieved gratifying results in their labor employment work. As a result, 72,846 people in Jiangxi found jobs in the first half of this year.

The conference demanded that labor employment departments at all levels in Jiangxi take account of overall provincial and national situations, steadfastly implement to the letter the principle of giving top priority to maintaining overall stability, and further improve labor employment work. [passage omitted]

Jiangxi Province Governor Wu Guanzheng had listened to work reports made by the departments concerned on labor employment work before the conference began.

Governor Wu Guanzheng and Vice Governor Zhang Fengyu also attended and delivered important speeches at the conference.

In their speeches, the two leaders demanded that people's governments and labor departments at all levels in Jiangxi further comprehend the importance of labor employment work and understand that labor employment work has an important bearing on maintaining overall stability in Jiangxi so as to practically strengthen leadership over labor employment work, further implement the CPC's labor employment principles and policies, and open up more avenues for labor employment.

The two leaders stressed that people's governments at all levels in Jiangxi must organize and coordinate planning departments, goods and material departments, industrial and commercial departments, financial departments, taxation departments, banks, public security departments, urban construction departments, and grain departments at all levels in Jiangxi to make concerted efforts to strengthen Jiangxi's labor employment work and improve Jiangxi's employment environment.

#### **Shandong Leaders Inspect Reform Elsewhere**

*OW2007104390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0415 GMT 14 Jul 90*

[By XINHUA Reporter Liu Deyu (0491 1795 3768) and REMIN RIBAO Reporter Song Xuechun (1345 1331 2504)]

[Text] Jinan, 14 July (XINHUA)—Leading comrades of Shandong Province recently visited several regions of China to study their experience, to draw on their advantages, and to expand relations in order to speed up the pace of reform and opening to the outside world in Shandong.

In early and late June this year, Jiang Chunyun, Shandong Provincial CPC Committee secretary, and Governor Zhao Zhihao separately led a number of principal responsible persons from relevant departments of the provincial party committee and government and the seven mayors of the economic development zones in Shandong Peninsula for study visits to Fujian, Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Henan. After that, Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, led a delegation for a study tour of the three northeastern provinces. Jiang Chunyun and Zhao Zhihao will also lead a delegation to Shanghai.

Comrades visiting Fujian discovered that there is a strong awareness of opening to the outside world at all levels in the province. Fujian has always treated opening to the outside world as a strategy for revitalizing its economy. Targets are well selected and the measures effective. It has paid attention to the development of infrastructure from the very start and constructed them quickly, particularly communications and the airport. This has brought prosperity and a lot of economic and social benefits to the special economic zone. The number of foreign-financed enterprises grew rapidly. They yield good results and have become an important pillar in Fujian's economy. These are valuable experiences Shandong should learn from. Comparing these differences, Governor Zhao Zhihao, Vice Governor Li Chungting, and responsible persons of provincial departments drew up, on the spot, measures for improving Shandong's communications and airport, reforming Shandong's foreign trade structure, and raising work efficiency. In addition, to compensate for each other's shortcomings and fulfill their desire for cooperation, the two provinces signed agreements on long-term economic and technical cooperation. Jinan, Qingdao, Yantai, and Weihai respectively signed letters of intent with Fuzhou, Xiamen,

Quanzhou, and Zhangzhou on learning from each other and becoming friendship cities. The two provinces held talks on 53 projects and 28 areas of cooperation and reached agreement of intent on some of them.

The comrades were greatly enlightened by Shanxi's experience in training party members and cadres at every level, and speeding up the development of natural resources by forging links among local and with outside enterprises. They were inspired by Shaanxi's experience in carrying forward the Yanan Spirit, forging close party-masses ties, and developing technology and education. They were also inspired by Henan's experience in strengthening the leadership, reforming the leadership structure, and developing agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. They signed separate agreements with Henan, Shaanxi, and Shanxi on economic and technical cooperation, and planned to introduce some of the good strains and industrial technologies from the three provinces.

During the visit, leaders of the four provinces exchanged views and pooled their knowledge. They formulated the preliminary concept for speeding up the pace of reform and opening to the outside world in the Huang He Economic Cooperation Zone by: working together, under the overall guidance of state planning, to build a "big corridor," that is, a network of railways, roads, air routes, and waterways leading to Europe in the west and to the sea in the east. This will link the coastal and inland open-up regions closely, and bring back the grandeur of "The Silk Road." Working together to develop a "big market," that is, expanding the production of famous, quality, special, and new products by way of technical cooperation, investing jointly to build factories, utilizing, and developing local resources, and stepping up cooperation in marketing. This will enable the big market of the Huang He Economic Cooperation Zone, which covers one-third of the China and contains one-quarter of its population, to expand further. Working together to construct a "big window," that is, working together to ensure the success of the annual Qingdao Trade Fair of the provinces and regions along the Huang He, and taking advantage of the Weihai City High-Technology Development Zone to co-develop high-technology products. This will enable Shandong Peninsula, the largest open-up region in China, to become the "big window" for providing quality services to the provinces and regions, along the Huang He, and helping them to develop their export-orientated economies.

Provincial party committee Secretary Jiang Chunyun said: Shandong's economy has grown rapidly over the last few years. But, its shortcomings become obvious when compared with the other provinces. We should have a sense of urgency, seize all opportunities to enhance Shandong's overall awareness of opening to the outside world, and make real efforts to step up the pace of reform and opening to the outside world.



### Song Ping Praises Self-Reliance of Villagers

OW2307003490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1059 GMT 21 Jul 90

[By reporters Li Jin (2621 6930) and Liu Deyu (0491 1795 3768)]

[Text] Jinan, 21 Jul (XINHUA)—Song Ping, member of the standing committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, recently wrote a letter in which he praised the selflessness of CPC members in Jiujianpeng Village in the Yimeng Mountain region. He affirmed his belief that if the Communist Party members play an exemplary vanguard role and get the people organized, they will be able to overcome any difficulties and perform every kind of miracle.

Jiujianpeng Village, surrounded by cliffs, is located in Longding Mountain in Tianbaoshan Township of Pingyi County in the Yimeng Mountain region. Working under extremely difficult conditions, Liu Jiakun, a young secretary of the village party branch, has united the nine party members in the village as one. Under their leadership, some 40 villagers have set up electric power lines on the mountain, built a 23-li-long mountain road, devised methods to bring the spring water 269 meters up to the mountain top, constructed a 16-li-long ditch, and built 38 water reservoirs, thus ensuring water supply on the mountain. In the village, there are 310 voluntary workers doing unpaid work six months a year. Working alongside the party members and cadres who do not mind bearing hardships and sacrificing private interests, the masses have worked hard for five years without any complaint and effected great changes in the mountain village.

After reading a news report about the village, Song Ping was greatly moved. In his letter to Shandong provincial party Secretary Jiang Chunyun, Song Ping said: In a place so poor and backward, they have worked hard on self-reliance, improved the situation of the village, and achieved a per-capita income of about 800 yuan. Their achievements are indeed remarkable. At present, many other places in China are in similar situation. There are large surplus labor forces in rural areas, and they are useful. If party members and cadres in those places play an exemplary vanguard role to get the people organized, just as those selfless party members and cadres at Jiujianpeng Village have done, they too can overcome any difficulties and perform every kind of miracle.

### Central-South Region

#### Science Commission Official Speaks In Guangdong

HK2307051090 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] At the Zhongshan International High-tech Trade Fair, which was held in Zhongshan today, Li Xue, executive vice minister of the State Science and Technology Commission, expounded the following three

main aspects of the state Torch Program, which is set to be implemented in next three years:

1. To develop more high-tech products of advanced domestic and international standards and develop high-tech industries and industrial groups, this being the starting point and basis of the state Torch Program;
2. To build high-tech industrial development zones and turn such zones into important bases for implementing the state Torch Program and developing high-tech industries. To build well the following three high-tech development zones listed in the state Torch Program: Zhongshan of Guangdong Province, Xiamen of Fujian Province, and Weihai of Shandong Province;
3. To explore and open up new export channels for China's high-tech products, seek cooperation of foreign countries in developing high-tech products, and create better conditions for China's high-tech exports.

The Zhongshan International High-tech Trade Fair is being jointly sponsored by China's First Conference on International High-Tech Cooperation, the State Science and Technology Commission, the China Torch High-Tech Development Center, the Guangdong Provincial Science and Technology Commission, the Guangdong Provincial Center for Scientific and Technological Exchanges with Foreign Countries, and the Yuehai Enterprise Group Company Ltd.

#### Guangdong Strengthens Leadership Over Schools

HK2007130890 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] At the opening ceremony of a provincial meeting on party building in higher learning institutions this morning, Fang Bao, member of the provincial party committee's Standing Committee, stressed the necessity to strengthen party leadership over higher learning institutions and to strengthen party building—as well as ideological and political work—in these institutions, so as to fulfill the important historical task of training builders for and successors to the socialist cause.

Fang Bao pointed out: Adhering to party leadership and strengthening party building in higher learning institutions is a fundamental guarantee for training socialist builders and successors. Party organizations in higher learning institutions should put into effect the party's basic line and educational policy, hold firm to the socialist orientation in running higher learning institutions, uphold the leading position of party committees in higher learning institutions, and ensure that leadership power remains in the hands of people who are loyal to Marxism. On party building in higher learning institutions, Fang Bao said that it was necessary to strengthen grass-roots party organizations in higher learning institutions and to improve their coherent and appealing forces, as well as their combat worthiness, so that they can lead teachers, students, and staff members in running universities of a socialist nature. Fang Bao also

urged local party committees in the province to strengthen their leadership over higher learning institutions and to put the work concerning these institutions on the agenda.

#### **Guangdong's Lin Ruo Views Forestry Inspection**

HK2007133090 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Excerpt] On 18 July, provincial party committee Secretary Lin Ruo raised important suggestions on how to carry out this year's forestry inspection. He said: Afforestation in Guangdong still remains arduous for the coming 10 years. It is good for us to fully estimate the difficulties ahead. We should not be unrealistically optimistic about the situation. We should not relax our efforts and should prevent work-weariness. We should understand that there are still difficulties, and effective measures should be taken to tackle them.

The 13 inspection teams organized by the provincial party committee and government will leave for various localities today and tomorrow to conduct forestry inspections for 10 days. [passage omitted]

#### **Guangdong Court Presidents' Meeting Ends**

HK2307051690 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] The Guangdong provincial conference of presidents of intermediate people's courts concluded today.

The conference held that Guangdong's social-order situation is still very rigorous. The broad masses of police officers and policemen in Guangdong must be ideologically ready to carry out a long-term struggle aimed at improving and strengthening social order.

The conference pointed out that in the first half of this year, Guangdong did not witness a rapid increase in its total number of criminal cases. However, Guangdong's major and serious criminal cases did increase by a large margin. This has seriously undermined Guangdong's social order.

In view of this situation, the Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court held that in the second phase of the struggle aimed at improving and strengthening social order, people's courts at all levels in Guangdong should continue to concentrate their efforts on dealing down on such major and serious criminal cases as murder, robbery, explosions, rape, and hooliganism and should quickly and severely punish all types of criminals and execute those criminals who commit major and serious cases, and are thereby hated by the broad masses of the people.

#### **Hainan Attracts Investors, Lifts Restrictions**

HK2307024990 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (BUSINESS POST) in English 23 Jul 90 p 1

[By Cheung Lai-kuen]

[Text] Foreign investors and visitors, including Taiwanese nationals, may now apply for a Chinese visa on their arrival in Haiku and Sanya, in Hainan province, following the lifting of restrictions in the two ports.

The governor of Hainan province, Liu Jianfeng, said Hainan had already received approval from the State Council of China to issue visas to foreign visitors upon their arrival at the two ports.

Mr Liu explained that although this procedure should have been followed when the province was opened as the largest special economic zone in China in May 1988, the immediate implementation of the visa signing procedure did not push through due to some bureaucratic problems.

It was only after the visit of party secretary general Jiang Zemin to Hainan in May this year that local officials were able to obtain approval for the application of the procedure.

Mr Liu said the party chief settled the problem after he returned to Beijing. Instructions were sent to the Civil Aviation Administration of China's (CAAC) overseas office to allow foreigners into Hainan even if they did not have the visa yet.

Currently, a number of cities in China, including Shenzhen, follow this immediate visa issuing procedure.

The visa allows visitors to stay in the mainland for 15 days and may be extended.

Aside from approving the visa signing procedures, Mr Liu said Hainan officials also made several requests to Mr Jiang during his visit.

"All of the proposals concern local economic affairs, like financing for the Macun thermal power station which was officially opened last Monday," Mr Liu said.

He said that Mr Jiang helped arranged the US\$42 million loan that the provincial government used to acquire a 50 percent stake in the power station.

The 250,000-kilowatt power station was originally a sole investment project of the China backed Hong Kong Macao International Investment. Total investment for the project amounted to US\$84 million and 30 million yuan (US\$6.4 million).

Hainan's provincial government acquired a 50 percent interest in the project last year following the signing of a syndicated loan for the power station.

Mr Liu also noted that Mr Jiang helped a car assembly plant, China Automobile Industries Corp in Hainan, to acquire a permit to start production.

He said that Hainan bought the production line for car frames and an assembly line from the Philippines, and that the factory was expected to be completed in September.

He added that the plant, which had a production capacity of 50,000 cars a year, would start production next year.

#### **Haikou Encouraged To Be 'International City'**

*OW2107154390 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0754 GMT 21 Jul 90*

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)—The State Council has approved an overall urban construction plan for Haikou, capital of Hainan Province, and encouraged it to develop into an international city, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

In its official and written reply, the State Council called on the city to make full use of the preferential policies offered by the state and strengthen infrastructural construction so as to provide a good investment environment for overseas investment and take the lead in economic development on this China's second largest island after Taiwan.

Under the plan, the city, covering 1,127 square kilometers, will have a population of between 700,000 and 800,000 by the year 2005.

#### **Guan Guangfu Participates In Theory Meeting**

*HK2307045090 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jul 90*

[Excerpts] From 17 to 19 July, members of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee spent three days studying socialist theories.

Guan Guangfu, Guo Shuyan, Zhao Fulin, Qian Yunlu, Li Daqiang, and other members of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee participated in and delivered speeches during the meeting.

Chen Ming, Hubei Provincial CPC Advisory Committee chairman, also participated.

The theory study was presided over by Guan Guangfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee's Theory Study Group.

During their meeting, all the provincial leaders unanimously held that studying socialist theories and strengthening confidence in socialism is an urgent task of profound strategic importance. Over the past few years, due to the influence of bourgeois liberalization and some setbacks sustained by the international communist movement, some CPC cadres and members have developed certain confused understandings of socialism. Therefore, all the comrades must strive to acquire a

thorough, historical, and dialectical understanding of socialism and capitalism. [passage omitted]

All the comrades held that in order to consolidate and develop socialism, it is first of all necessary to strengthen party-building work with a view to building the CPC committees at all levels into leading organs truly loyal to Marxism. Without the CPC leadership, it would be impossible to consolidate and develop socialism. Without the guidance of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought, it would be impossible to consolidate and develop socialism. Therefore, greater efforts must be made to ensure that power lies in the hands of those truly loyal to Marxism. An important task at present is to study and publicize Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. In order to strengthen party-building work, it is necessary to further perfect the CPC's inner-party democracy, democratic centralism, and inner-party supervision mechanism with a view to ensuring a smooth implementation of the CPC's ideological line, political line, and organizational line. So long as it adheres to the principle of integrating the basic tenets of Marxism with the realities in China, adheres to and develops Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought, constantly strengthens self-building, and strengthens ties with the broad masses of the people, the CPC will certainly be able to lead the people of the whole country to adhere to and implement to the letter the CPC's basic line and achieve one victory after another in the course of building socialism with salient Chinese characteristics.

Li Naiqiang, secretary general of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Zhongnong, director of the Propaganda Department of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, also participated in the meeting.

Professor Guo Wuxin from Wuhan University and Associate Professor Zhang Chaoqun from Central China Finance University were invited to give lectures.

#### **Hunan Government Reviews Economic Work**

*HK2307092590 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Jul 90*

[Excerpt] The Hunan Provincial People's Government held a plenary meeting in Changsha on 20 July. The meeting summed up Hunan's economic work in the first half of this year and planned the economic work in the second half.

The meeting was presided over by Executive Vice Governor Dong Zhiwen. Governor Chen Bangzhu delivered an important speech at the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Chen Bangzhu demanded that cadres at all levels and in all departments concerned in Hunan brace up, strengthen confidence, closely rely on and mobilize the broad masses of people, and strive to fulfill this year's tasks.



He said that in the first half of this year, people's governments at all levels and various departments concerned had conscientiously implemented to the letter the principle of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening reform; had overcome such difficulties as market weakness and natural calamities; and had ensured a steady economic development. Agricultural production had witnessed a smooth development. Spring grain output reached 575 million kg. In the first half of this year, total industrial output value witnessed a 2.2-percent increase over the corresponding period of last year. Production of agriculture-oriented products and raw material and energy products also increased by a large margin.

Vice Governor Wang Xiaofeng also attended and delivered a speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

### **Relief Assistance to Flooded Areas in Hunan**

OW2107210590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1357 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Changsha, July 21 (XINHUA)—The flood-stricken areas in Hunan Province in central China, have been receiving relief funds and goods from other parts of the country as well as from foreign countries since mid-June.

Floods caused by torrential rains from June 6 to July 12 killed 363 people, injured 5,805, destroyed 110,000 houses and damaged one million ha of farmland in the province, leading to a total loss of 2.8 billion yuan.

Deputy Governor Zhuo Kangning said today that the province itself has donated 1.86 million yuan, 130,000 kg of rice and other relief goods, including garments, cloth, medicine and farm machines to the flood-stricken areas.

In addition, the province has received 58,000 yuan and relief goods from 11 provinces and autonomous regions.

Relief goods have also come from organizations in Japan and Belgium.

### **Southwest Region**

#### **Sichuan Meeting Urges Better Production**

HK2007143690 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Excerpts] In the first half of this year, the economic situation in the province continued to develop toward the orientation of improvement and rectification. In June there were signs of production recovery in the industrial and communications fields throughout the province, but there are still many difficulties, and the situation still remains grave. Great efforts should be made to overcome these difficulties and to fulfill this year's national economic plan. Our reporter learned this information from the second provincial meeting held by

the provincial government today on the production in the industrial and communications fields. [passage omitted]

In the first half of this year, industrial production and its output value increased each month, with the exception of February. In June industrial output value was registered at 6.364 billion yuan. Energy, raw materials, and industrial products for agricultural use witnessed steady increases in the first half of this year. Tasks in foreign trade were fulfilled satisfactorily. The province's foreign exchange income from exports amounted to \$532 million, an increase of 15 percent over the same period of last year. Revenues increased and commodity prices remained stable. But the present economic situation in the province still remains grave. This finds expression in the low growth rate of industrial production, and the negative growth in this respect has remained too long. Industrial production could not get out of the valley in the first half this year. Production in the industrial and communications fields in Chongqing and Chengdu, as well as light industrial production in the rest of the province, have dropped by a wide margin, enterprises' production is in state of suspension and semisuspension, their economic results have worsened in an overall manner, the market is weak, products are overstocked, and funds are still short.

To bring about a turn for the better in industry and communications for the latter half of this year, the provincial government sets the following requirements for all localities:

First, they should use all kinds of methods to enliven the market and encourage rational consumption.

Second, there is a need to increase loans for liquid funds, to properly use funds, and to liquidate triangular debts as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

Third, it is necessary to take advantage of the present economic improvement and rectification to adjust the product mix and to develop new products in the course of marketing fast-selling products. [passage omitted]

Fourth, management over enterprises should be strengthened, enterprise reform should be deepened, and economic results should be improved. [passage omitted]

#### **Sichuan Armed Police Corps Combats Flood**

OW2307055390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1142 GMT 12 Jul 90

[By correspondents Li Chunshe (2621 2504 4357) and Liu Yingrong (0491 2019 2837)]

[Excerpt] Chengdu, 12 Jul (XINHUA)—For days officers and men of the Sichuan Provincial Armed Police Corps have been combating floods and dealing with the ensuing emergencies in Sichuan. As of 11 July, they had saved 943 people in distress and salvaged 15 million yuan worth of materials from the flood. They have also donated money and food to the victims.

Since the middle of June, rainstorms have continuously hit 67 counties in 12 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities in Sichuan Province. Over 2,400 townships, towns, and districts have been flooded. Dozens of rivers including Changjiang, Minjiang, Jinshajiang, and Daduhe, have overflowed and caused calamities.

After the disaster occurred, the Sichuan Provincial Armed Police Corps urgently issued the order to combat floods and deal with the ensuing emergencies. Taking the lead in the crucial operations of rescuing people, removing materials, draining the floodwater, and keeping social order were a total of over 10,500 officers and men of the second, the third, and the fourth detachments directly under the provincial armed police corps, as well as the detachments stationed in the flooded area of over 10 cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures, such as Guangyuan, Chongqing, Wanxian, and Liangshan. [passage omitted describing detailed incidents of police saving lives]

#### Authorities 'Concerned' About Tibet Army Cadres

OW2107205890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0247 GMT 21 Jul 90

[By reporter Duan Jianxun and correspondent Wan Yuan]

[Text] Lhasa, 21 Jul (XINHUA)—The party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission [CMC], concerned about the building of the cadre ranks of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units in Tibet, are taking positive measures to improve the military and political quality of the commanders at all levels.

The CMC and the three PLA general departments attach great importance to the training and improvement of the cadres of the PLA units in Tibet, particularly the cadres of Tibetan nationality. Many military schools specially recruit students from Tibet, train cadres for PLA units in Tibet, and assign graduates to those units. So, there is no lack of officer replacements there. Recently, 400 military school graduates in two groups, specially training for PLA units in Tibet, arrived at their work posts. The first group of junior commanders of Tibetan nationality, specially trained by the Army School [lu jun xue yuan 7120 6511 1331 7108], have been assigned to various leading posts on the "Roof of the World." According to the department concerned, the political and military quality and educational level of the officers in the PLA units in Tibet have been generally raised. All the cadres at and below the regiment level are within the age limits prescribed by the "Officer Service Regulations." Among them, the ratio of those who have an educational background of secondary technical schools or higher and are trained at proper military schools is above the average of all PLA military regions.

Most parts of Tibet are deficient in oxygen, and life is hard there. The unique natural conditions have a certain effect on the human body. To ensure that the cadres are in good health and work cheerfully, the party Central

Committee and the CMC have approved, promulgated, and put in force some plans for rationally increasing the number of replacements for grass-roots level cadres, and effectively shortened their tour of duty in Tibet. The authorized number of platoon commanders and technical cadres has increased accordingly. Grass-roots level cadres now have sufficient time for study and rest. The cadres at the corps and division levels working in Tibet enjoy preferential treatment in their next job assignment after they complete their tour of duty in Tibet. The cadres at and above the regiment level now rotate their duty stations throughout the PLA, and their tour of duty in Tibet has been shortened accordingly.

#### Tibet CPC Committee, Commission Members Named

OW2107061490 Lhasa Tibet Television Network in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Jul 90

[Announcer-read lists of members and alternate members of the Fourth Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and members of its Advisory Commission elected at the Second Plenary Session of the Fourth Tibet Autonomous Regional Party Congress on 16 July; Chinese characters of names appear on screen; from the "Tibet News" program]

[Text] List of members of the Fourth Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee (49 people, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

Cedain Zhoima, Zi Cheng, Ma Guanghua (Hui nationality), Ma Lisheng (Han nationality), Danzim, Mao Rubai (Han nationality), Gongjue Ciren [0361 6030 2945 0080], Ba Sang (female), Bu Qiong, Ping Cuo [1627 2238], Dongdui Langjie [2639 1018 2597 2638], Tian Congming (Han nationality), Bai Zhao, Baima Doje [4101 3854 1122 0679], Gazang Gongbu, Da Wa [6671 1216] (female), Lie Que, Qu Jia, Doje [1122 0679], Xiang Yang [0686 7122], Xiangba Gadeng [0686 1572 0867 4098], Jiang Guanghua [3086 0342 5478] (female), Gyaincain Norbu, Ciren Zhoiga (female), Du Tai [2629 3141], Yang Youcai, Li Guangwen [2621 0342 2429], Li Weilun [2621 4850 0243] (Han nationality), Wang Qiongliang, Laba Pingcuo [2139 1527 1627 2238], Jinzhong Cyaincain Puncog, Zheng Ying, Lang Jie, Zeren Sangzhu [3419 0088 2718 3796], Hu Jintao (Han nationality), Jiang Hongquan, Luosang Dasenzeng [3157 2718 0830 1073], Luosang Cyaincain, Geng Quanli [5105 0356 4409] (Han nationality), Suolang Daje [4792 2597 6671 0679], Raidi, Dunzhu [7319 3769], Huang Duoqun [7806 6995 5028], Zhang Zhu [4545 3769], Pu Quang, Qiangba Pingcuo, and Qun Jue [5028 6030].

Alternate members (10 people, in the order of the number of votes they obtained):

Daerje [6671 1422 2638], Qun Pei [5028 1014], Zhoima [0587 3854] (female), Qiang Jiu [1730 0036], (female), Mengba nationality), Dingzhen Zhoima [0002 3791 0587 3854] (female), Pingcuo [1627 2238], Gawang [0867 2489], Suolang Qunzhong [4792 2597 5028 1350]

(female), Deqin Cuomu [1795 2953 2238 1191] (female, Luoba nationality), and Bian Hong [6708 4767] (female).

List of members of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Fourth Tibet Autonomous Regional CPC Committee (25 people, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames):

You Kejian (Han nationality), Ba Sang (female), Lan Rifeng [5695 2480 0023] (Zhuang nationality), Ba Ma [1572 3854] (female), Nima Zhandui [1441 3854 0594 1018], Jiacao Bianba [0502 2238 6708 1572], Bian Ba [6708 1572], Ciren Wangjia [2945 0088 2489 0502], Ciden Pingcui [2945 4098 1627 2238], Xiang Dong, Doje Ciren [1122 0679 2945 0088], Wang Qiongliang (Han nationality), Zhang Zulin [1728 4371 2651] (Han nationality), Luo Furong [5012 4395 2837] (Han nationality), Luobu Zhaxi [5012 4395 2139 1191], Lian Chengcai, Zhao Weiguang [6392 0251 0342] (Man nationality), Zhao Jianshe [6392 1696 6080] (Han nationality), Luosang Zeren [3157 2718 3419 0088], Suolang Jianding, Xia Zijun [1115 1311 0193] (Han nationality), Guo Jinhua [7357 6930 5478] (Han nationality), Xu Hongsen [1776 3163 2773] (Han nationality), Yixi Zhoima [4135 6007 0587 3854], and Ga Erma [0867 1422 3854].

#### **Tibetan Procuratorial Work Report Delivered**

OW1907145090 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese  
8 Jun 90 p 3

["Report on the Work of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional People's Procuratorate—delivered by Chief Procurator Yang Youcai at the Third Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress on 26 May 1990"—XIZANG RIBAO headline]

[Text] Deputies:

I now report to the congress the procuratorial work done since the Second Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress for your examination and approval.

#### **I. A Small Number of Splittists and Serious Criminals of All Kinds Were Sternly Punished To Safeguard the Unification of the Motherland and Contribute to Tibet's Stability**

Since the Second Session of the Fifth Tibetan Regional People's Congress, procuratorial organs at all levels in our region have regarded the anti-splittism struggle and the work of stabilizing Tibet's situation the paramount task overriding everything else. After the outbreak of the incident of disturbance in Lhasa (on 5 March) last year, the regional Procuratorate assigned special personnel to take part in the pretrial process of the incident, in cooperation with the public security and state security organs. Its early involvement in the investigation and pretrial work of grave and major criminal cases and its use of the legal weapon to promptly arrest and prosecute counterrevolutionary elements and criminals of all kinds dealt a heavy blow to their reactionary arrogance and

contributed to stabilizing the situation. During the past year, the procuratorial organs approved, in accordance with the law, the arrest of 488 criminal elements of all kinds and prosecuted 355 criminals involved in 323 cases. The number of criminals approved for arrest showed a 26.1 percent increase over the 1988 figure. Of the 323 cases prosecuted, 137 cases, a 31.2 percent increase over the 1988 figure, dealt with burglary, robbery, murder, and other serious crimes. The number of serious crimes was the largest since 1983, when the drive to crack down on serious crimes was launched.

In handling the cases, the procuratorial organs upheld the policy of taking quick action and meting out stern punishment while strictly observing the line between crime and innocence and laying stress on evidence obtained from investigation and research rather than readily believable confessions. Thus, we were able to clearly determine the crimes with conclusive evidence and in accordance with the due process of law. At the same time, we strengthened legal supervision over investigation and trial to prevent mistakes and loopholes. As a result, we returned 34 cases to the public security organs for further investigation and turned down requests for the arrest of 43 persons. In addition, we protested in accordance with the law court verdicts in five cases; four of the five cases received new verdicts from the court. Further, we issued 17 notices to the relevant units correcting their action taken in violation of the law.

We also took an active part in improving social order in a comprehensive way. We paid more attention to collecting information on developments affecting social order and reported such developments to the party committees and superior departments on a timely basis. When loopholes were found in the course of case handling, we would make proposals to the relevant units in an effort to perfect the system and prevent the occurrence of crimes beforehand.

At present, the political situation in our region is basically stable. However, there are still factors threatening stability. The struggle against splittism is sharp and complicated, the number of major and grave criminal cases is rising, and the situation on the social order front is still grim. We must firmly implement the party Central Committee's decision stressing that "stability overrides everything else" and the regional party committee's policy of "grasping the two tasks simultaneously" and continue to take the anti-splittism struggle and the work of stabilizing Tibet's situation as our paramount political task. The procuratorial organs are an important instrument of the people's democratic dictatorship. We must take further steps to enhance our awareness of the line between the enemy and ourselves, of the people's democratic dictatorship, and of the class struggle. We must bring into play our role in the people's democratic dictatorship and use the legal weapon to promptly and sternly punish the small number of splittists who betray the country and try to split the motherland and the criminal elements of all kinds. We must do so to make



new contributions to safeguarding the unification of the motherland, increasing unity among all nationalities, and stabilizing Tibet's situation.

**II. The Struggle Against Embezzlement and Bribery Were Actively Launched To Contribute To Economic Improvement and Rectification and To the In-Depth Reform**

Last year, especially after the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee and the State Council adopted the "Decision on Doing Several Things About Which the People Are Concerned" and the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate jointly issued a circular. Consequently, the whole party and the whole nation began a vigorous effort to build a clean and honest government. Procuratorial organs in our region, with a sense of mission and loyalty to the party, socialism, Constitution, and laws, have worked hard to promote this work. They have placed the anti-graft struggle high on their agenda and implemented effective measures to deepen this struggle.

First, we relied on the leadership of the party committee, the supervision of the people's congress, and the support of the government and other fraternal departments in carrying out our work. We have persistently integrated independent exercise of procuratorial powers with the conscious acceptance of the party committee's leadership and the people's congress' supervision, reported to them on our work, and sought their advice on our own initiative. Especially during the period of implementing the circular, principal leaders and other responsible officials of the party committees and people's congresses at all levels heard reports by procuratorial departments on the implementation of the circular and issued specific instructions. The regional party committee also convened a meeting of cadres at county level and above to make arrangements for implementing the circular. The Seventh Session of the Fifth Autonomous Regional People's Congress put the implementation of the circular high on its agenda and heard a report by the regional procuratorate. Government at all levels helped the procuratorial departments with regard to funds for handling cases, means of transportation, and other practical problems. We have also stepped up cooperation with discipline inspection, supervision, industrial and commercial administration, taxation, customs, public security, judicial departments, and other departments and established cooperation and extradition procedures with them. Practice has shown that leadership of the party committee, supervision of the people's congress, and support and assistance of the fraternal government departments and the masses are the fundamental guarantees for the success of our work.

Second, we have stepped up propaganda on policy and laws and launched a political offensive. Procuratorial organs at all levels printed the circular and the regional procuratorate's public notice in Chinese and Tibetan and posted them all over the region. Propaganda groups

were also sent to government organs, factories, mines, enterprises, and institutions to publicize the policy, laws, and circular of the supreme court and procuratorate. Procuratorial organs across the region have convened eight press briefings on the anti-graft and anti-bribery drive to report on the implementation of the circular. They have carried out propaganda on the legal system by publicizing typical cases and holding crime exhibitions in which experiences of criminals were used as examples. The criminals were frightened by this powerful political offensive, and many of them turned themselves in and confessed their crimes. The propaganda drive helped promote public awareness of procuratorial work, evoked wide repercussions, and further enhanced the people's morale and confidence. For instance, five criminals were prosecuted by the Xigaze procuratorate in an open trial on 9 December last year. The criminals had refused to surrender themselves in defiance of the circular of the Supreme Court and the procuratorate, and their trial served to affirm the seriousness of the law, policy, and circular.

Third, we have reinforced personnel for dealing with cases and devoted vigorous efforts to investigation. The procuratorial organs assigned more cadres and police to handle economic offenses and paid greater attention to economic cases involving embezzlement and bribe-taking. The vast number of police defied hardships and worked day and night. During the three months from August to October, many police displayed a spirit of dedication by working round the clock and giving up their days off on Sundays and holidays.

Fourth, leading organs and heads of procuratorial organs at all levels took the lead in conducting investigations. Chief procurators at all levels personally got involved in the investigations. According to statistics, in the past year, 16 chief and deputy procurators at city level and above personally participated in investigations. The autonomous regional Procuratorate investigated 44 cases, or 33 percent of all the economic cases handled by procuratorial organs across the region, thus pushing forward the anti-graft struggle.

Fifth, we mobilized and relied on the masses to launch the struggle against embezzlement and bribery. Instead of following the old work style of waiting in the office and handling the cases there, we sent out work groups to various units to find leads, grasp developments, and promote crime reporting. While bringing into play the role of the specialized organs, we followed the mass line and fully relied on the vast numbers of cadres and the masses, calling on them to actively report and expose embezzlement, bribery, and other crimes. In return for the crime-reporting action of the masses and also in an effort to win the people's trust, we tried to publicize our position and demonstrate our determination by handling as many cases as reported and by handling major and important cases well. Inspired by the circular jointly issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the masses were in a high spirit

in the struggle against crime. Reporting of embezzlement, bribery, and other economic crimes drastically increased as a result, providing valuable clues to the investigation and prosecution of the criminal cases.

Sixth, we upheld the principle of "stressing accuracy while acting prudently but resolutely." We followed the clues wherever they led us. We upheld the principle that every citizen is equal before the law and conducted the investigation objectively, regardless of the status of the units and individuals under investigation. In handling cases, we insisted on relying on facts and using the law as the criteria. We adhered to the policy of leniency toward those who confessed their crimes and severe punishment to those who refused to do so and the policy of rewarding the meritorious personnel. As a result, we were able to handle the cases in strict accordance with the law and mete out appropriate punishment to the culprits.

Thanks to our efforts mentioned above, we achieved notable results in our region's struggle against embezzlement and bribery. The major achievements are as follows:

1. A large increase in the number of embezzlement, bribery, and other economic cases accepted and placed on file for investigation and prosecution and in the amount of economic losses recovered for the state. A total of 321 cases were accepted, a 3.8-fold increase over the 1988 figure; 125 persons involved in 139 cases were placed on file for investigation, an increase of 54.6 percent; 44 persons involved in 38 cases were prosecuted, an increase of 52.3 percent; and more than 6.4 million yuan of economic losses was recovered for the state, 1 million yuan more than the total amount of economic losses recovered for the state since 1982, the year the drive to crack down on economic crimes was launched.

2. New progress made in the investigation of major and important cases. Of the cases placed on file for investigation, 37 were cases with the amount of money totaling from 10,000 yuan to 50,000 yuan; eight from 50,000 to 100,000 yuan; two exceeding 700,000, and one exceeding 1 million yuan. In addition, eight cases involved cadres at and above the county level. The number of major embezzlement and bribery cases rose 4.2 times from the 1988 figure. For example, Xie Jisi, deputy director of the Supervisory Office of Lhasa Branch of the Bank of China; Yang Xudong, a cadre of the Lhasa City Labor Service Company; and Cui Jianzhong, deputy head of the financial department of the regional Agricultural Commission, accepted 10,000 yuan of bribery, and Cui Jianzhong embezzled 250,000 yuan of public funds. Zhang Shuliang, head of the Agricultural Financial Office of the regional Finance Department, misappropriated 9.63 million yuan and embezzled 160,000 yuan. The two cases were handled by the regional Procuratorate. Li Jun, director of the Jiali County branch of the Bank of China, and two other persons swindled 550,000 yuan from the regional central branch. This case was handled by the Naqu procuratorial

branch. Bo Shunkui, deputy director of the regional electrical machinery plant, embezzled 8,000 yuan. Xu Shi, director of the Lhasa City stoneware plant, embezzled 21,832 yuan. Ong Jinhua, party secretary and concurrently accountant of the Lhasa City stoneware plant, embezzled 38,871 yuan. The three cases were handled by the Lhasa City Procuratorate. Li Yatao, manager of the Changdu service company, and Luo Yuan, the company's purchasing agent, jointly embezzled 50,000 yuan. This case was handled by the Changdu procuratorial branch. He Xuezhong, accountant of the No. 1 Vehicle Team under the Xigaze Prefectural Transportation Bureau, embezzled 15,000 yuan. This case was handled by the Xigaze procuratorial branch. Yang Lichang, director of the Linzhi Prefectural Postal and Telecommunications Bureau, embezzled 5,500 yuan. This case was handled by Linzhi procuratorial Branch. Sangzhu-da-wa [name as published], deputy director and concurrently accountant of the Gongkangsha District Cooperative, embezzled 40,556 yuan. This case was handled by Shannan's Qusong County Procuratorial Branch. In short, the past year has seen the largest number of major embezzlement and bribery cases in history.

3. During the period set in the circular issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the struggle against embezzlement and bribery in the autonomous region gained momentum. During this period, 13 people surrendered themselves to procuratorial organs and returned embezzled money and goods worth more than 180,000 yuan. On the last day of the deadline set in the circular for confessing crimes, three lawbreakers carried with them embezzled money and surrendered to procuratorial organs. During the period, procuratorial organs at various levels handled 123 reports by the masses on economic crimes and filed 55 cases involving 63 people for investigation. Of this number, 31 were serious cases with the amount of embezzlement or bribery in each case exceeding 10,000 yuan, involving a total of 35 people; one was a serious case involving one person with the amount of embezzlement exceeding 50,000 yuan; five were serious cases involving five people with the amount of embezzlement in each case exceeding 100,000 yuan; and one was a serious case involving one person with the amount of embezzlement exceeding 1 million yuan. Five cadres at or above county level were involved in five different cases. The total amount of embezzlement involving various cases exceeded 20 million yuan. Twenty-six cases involving 29 people were prosecuted and 10 cases involving 13 people were dismissed. More than 3 million yuan of economic losses to the state were recovered.

4. By handling these cases, we have summed up and learned some special characteristics and patterns of crimes as follows: 1) most of the cases were trades of power for money in which functionaries of state organs took advantage of their position to commit crimes; 2) most of the cases involved units that have actual power for the appointment of personnel or disposal of money

and supplies; 3) embezzlement and bribery cases related to capital construction projects of some organizations and enterprises were particularly serious; 4) those lawbreakers who tried to cover up their crimes and their methods were quite tricky; 5) one case of economic crime often led to the discovery of more criminal cases; 6) many criminals committed crimes in collusion with people of different units; and 7) those lawbreakers were bold in committing crimes because they were infatuated with money. They were very greedy. Some of them embezzled more than 100,000 yuan and misappropriated several million yuan in those cases. The summing up of those patterns and special characteristics will be conducive to striking at and preventing economic crimes. We will, through handling of criminal cases, constantly sum up experiences to create conditions for fighting against embezzlement and bribery in a deep-going manner.

Although we have achieved some results in the struggle against embezzlement and bribery in the autonomous region, we ought to know that some more deceitful and crafty criminals still have not been exposed and that we must not overestimate our achievements and must not underestimate the harmfulness and seriousness of embezzlement, bribery, and other economic crimes. This tells us that we must deepen our work and understand the protracted and arduous nature of the struggle.

Therefore, we must not have a lackadaisical attitude or sentiments of pride and must foster the thinking of fighting a protracted war against crimes. We must continue to unswervingly fight against embezzlement and bribery and consider the struggle as the main task of procuratorial work. We should continue the struggle in a penetrating and permanent manner and lay stress on striking at the small number of functionaries of party and government organizations who take advantage of their position to embezzle money and take bribes. In particular, we should resolutely handle those serious cases that involve leading cadres. We must make up our mind to work hard, adopt effective measures to raise our ability in cracking criminal cases, strive to handle more cases including major and serious ones, improve our work in handling cases, ferret out those concealed and crafty criminals, and deepen the struggle so as to make a worthy contribution to improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order and deepening the reform.

### **III. We Should Conduct Procuratorial Work in an All-Round Way, Protect Citizens' Rights, and Improve the Legal System**

While making opposing splittism, stabilizing the situation, and combating corruption and graft their priority tasks, people's procuratorates in our region have conducted other types of procuratorial work and exercised their function of supervision of laws in an all-round way.

1. They have strengthened supervision of laws and discipline.

Investigating and handling crimes of violation of citizens' democratic rights and personal rights and crimes of malfeasance constitutes an important task of procuratorial departments in carrying out their duty of legal supervision. Procuratorial departments at all levels have strengthened supervision of laws and discipline. First, they concentrated on investigating and handling cases involving crimes of malfeasance, violation of rights, and responsibilities in connection with major accidents. This year they heard, investigated, and handled 29 cases involving laws and discipline. In particular, they investigated and handled a major case involving Wang Haiying, a member of the Enrollment Department of the Autonomous Regional Education and Science Commission, who leaked examination questions for technical secondary schools throughout the region during the 1989 school year. They also decided to investigate another suspect involved in the case. Second, they strengthened propaganda on supervision of laws and discipline. After "the Provisions Governing the Standards for Placing on File Cases Involving Violation of Citizens' Democratic Rights, Personal Rights, and Malfeasance Directly Accepted and Heard by People's Procuratorates" was promulgated by the Supreme People's Procuratorate at the beginning of this year, procuratorial departments organized cadres and policemen to thoroughly study and extensively publicize the provisions. After the provisions were published by XIZANG RIBAO, LHASA WANBAO, and other newspapers, it was welcomed by the masses, and the reaction from society was good. This further promoted the work of supervision of laws and discipline. Third, procuratorial departments at all levels took the initiative to send personnel out to investigate cases in order to find clues to cases under investigation. In cooperation with relevant units, procuratorial departments have collected clues to some cases after making investigations and studies in government departments, factories, mines, enterprises, and institutions.

At present, difficulties and resistance have been encountered in investigating and handling cases involving violations of laws and discipline. Because leading comrades of some units and departments failed to understand the seriousness and harm of the crimes of violating laws and discipline, they often regarded this type of crimes as merely people with a kind heart doing some bad things, and they believed that such crimes were excusable. Some of them even tried to interfere with the handling and investigation of cases. We are determined to overcome difficulties, eliminate resistance, and vigorously improve procuratorial work in order to bring about outstanding progress in investigating and handling cases. We will safeguard citizens' rights by safeguarding the dignity of laws.

2. Procuratorial departments vigorously carried out their work of handling charges and appeals.

Last year, procuratorial departments accepted 43 cases of charges and appeals. They handled eight cases and transferred the rest to courts and public security, judicial, discipline inspection, and supervisory departments



for handling. Procuratorial departments protected citizens' rights to filing charges and appeals by warmly handling visits and letters by the masses and conscientiously reinvestigating appeals involving disagreement with court decisions and rulings, and decisions made by procuratorial departments themselves. By handling charges and appeals, procuratorial departments can maintain close ties with the masses. Therefore, we will continue to pay attention to and grasp this work well.

### 3. Active procuratorial work has been carried out in jails.

Despite the fact that our units have yet to be improved and we are short of personnel, we have carried out active procuratorial work in jails by giving full play to our subjective initiative. We have dealt hard blows at the recurrence of crimes committed by those subject to reform and reeducation through labor, as well as the crimes committed by jail cadres. We have made suggestions for correcting the problems of holding people in custody over the prescribed period or illegally releasing them on bail to enable them to obtain medical treatment. In addition, we have conducted scheduled and unscheduled safety inspections of the places for conducting reform and reeducation through labor and helped set up and improve the rules and regulations to plug loopholes and raise the quality of reform. The procuratorial work for jails is a heavy task involving a large amount of work, but it is an important part of the comprehensive efforts to perfect the legal system and improve social order. It is also one of the major functions of procuratorial organs. Therefore, it should be strengthened up.

## IV. We Have Strengthened Our Work Contingent and Raise the Political Quality and Work Proficiency of Police

During the past year, we have continued to implement the principle of being strict in doing procuratorial work. We have set strict demands on ourselves, established strict rules, and have been strict in enforcing discipline and exercising management. During the struggle to check the turmoil and quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and the struggle against the riot in Lhasa, we promptly organized the procuratorial police to study the instructions of the party Central Committee and the regional party committee and have thus unified their thinking and raised their understanding. The leading party group of the regional Procuratorate and all branch (city) procuratorates have made arrangements and taken measures to disseminate and implement the guidelines of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Eighth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Third Regional Party Committee. In the meantime, they have made further efforts to strengthen the ideological and political work. In accordance with the guidelines established at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the regional Procuratorate last March organized the first work team, which was led by Procuratorate leaders to go deep into the grass-roots units in Nyingchi, Shannan, and Xigaze to conduct investigations and studies and

solve practical problems. Additionally, we have earnestly implemented the Supreme People's Procuratorate's "Decision on Strengthening the Ideological and Political Work in Procuratorial Organs" and "Decision on Formulation and Promulgation of Discipline for Procuratorial Personnel (for Trial Implementation)." We have drawn up a concrete proposal for strengthening the ideological and political work in our region's procuratorial organs, given discipline education to the procuratorial personnel known as the "eight do's and eight don'ts," reestablished the political work organ in the regional procuratorate, and set up a 10-article rule to ensure procuratorial personnel's incorruptibility. Moreover, we conducted a general inspection of the implementation of discipline and laws last year, further improved the system of supervision over procuratorial personnel, and corrected the shortcomings and mistakes in enforcing laws. Meanwhile, we have launched a learn-from-Lei Feng campaign, aimed at learning from Lei Feng's spirit of being loyal to the party and socialism and wholeheartedly serving the people. We have closely linked the learn-from-Lei Feng campaign to our actual work in order to foster a good work style.

In building up our work contingent, we have focused on strengthening the leading bodies at all levels and taken the task of safeguarding the motherland's unification, opposing separatism, and increasing national unity as the basic target for revolutionizing the cadres. The purpose is to ensure that the power of leadership in the leading bodies at all levels is truly held in the hands of those upholding the four cardinal principles, opposing bourgeois liberalization, safeguarding the motherland's unification, promoting national unity, opposing separatism, and adhering to a firm political stand.

In professional training, we have persisted in using multichanneled and diversified methods to train police and continue to select police and send them to colleges and schools within and without our region so that they would study further. Last year we opened a "television university class" for police to get the procuratorial work certificates. A total of 59 police attended this class. Now, the first batch of students has taken its graduation examination and will be issued "procuratorial work certificates."

Through their efforts, the broad masses of police have further improved their political quality and work proficiency. In the unusual year 1989, especially at the crucial moment concerning the future and destiny of the party and the state and related to the cardinal question of right and wrong concerning the maintenance of the motherland's unification and national unity and opposition to separatism, the procuratorial work contingent in our region held a clear-cut and firm stand and waged a resolute struggle, demonstrating its loyalty to the party, the people, and the socialist motherland. In spite of their heavy tasks, poor working conditions, and relatively low living standard, they remained upright and incorruptible, worked selflessly, stood fast at their work posts, and earnestly fulfilled their duties. There appeared 20

advanced collectives and 51 advanced individuals in our region. They were commended by the higher people's procuratorate, the regional party committee, and the procuratorial departments in our region.

We are determined to continually adhere to the principle of being strict in doing procuratorial work and strengthen the improvement of leading bodies of procuratorial organs at all levels. We will gear up the ideological and political work, as well as professional training, and make unremitting efforts to build a procuratorial work contingent with a firm political stand and capable of "dealing with all cases according to the law, upholding justice, enforcing the law, grasping the policy, seeking truth from facts, maintaining contacts with the masses, and being professionally competent."

#### V. We Will Do Our Best To Overcome Difficulties and Raise Our Level of Legal Supervision

In our work, there are still many difficulties and problems not to be overlooked. The main problem is that our organs, organizational system, personnel, technical equipment, and professional training are far from meeting the needs of the current situation and our heavy tasks. This has affected the development of procuratorial work to a serious extent. In our work, the struggle against corruption has not developed evenly, and not very many major and important cases have been investigated and dealt with. In addition, the work to ensure observance of law and discipline and the procuratorial work in jails has not been carried out effectively. Cadres of leading organs have not done enough to establish ties with the masses at the grass-roots level. In the procuratorial work contingent, a few police have violated law and discipline, tarnishing the reputation of our procuratorial organs. We should pay great attention to these problems and take effective measures to solve them.

In the past, party committees at all levels, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, and the governments at all levels attached great importance to our work and helped us solve quite a number of difficulties. We hope they will continue to give us great support and assistance. We are determined to carry forward our achievements, correct our shortcomings, overcome difficulties, and pluck up to raise our level of legal supervision and achieve still greater success in all work we are doing.

After this session, we will make a serious effort to implement its resolutions and decisions, serve the people wholeheartedly, act as their public servant, and strive hard to build our region into a new socialist Tibet characterized by unity, affluence, and civilization.

#### Yunnan's Early Rice Output Increases

HK2307043090 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] This year, Yunnan's early rice output is expected to reach more than 290 million kilograms, representing a 8.7-percent increase over last year.

Of Yunnan's 11 early rice-producing prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, seven have witnessed an increase in their early rice output whereas four have witnessed a decrease in their early rice output.

This year, Yunnan has greatly increased her early rice-growing area and grown early rice on more than 0.8 million mu of land.

Yunnan's hybrid-rice growing area has also witnessed an increase of more than 140,000 mu compared with last year.

Yunnan has also enjoyed a relatively sufficient supply of chemical fertilizer this year.

#### North Region

#### Beijing Insurance Business Rises 28 Percent

OW2007185490 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0827 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—Beijing's insurance sector realized 68.2 percent of its schedule for 1990 in the first six months of this year, a 28 percent rise over the same period last year.

Statistics from the municipal insurance company show that by the end of June all kinds of insurance business enjoyed drastic increases over last year—45.7 percent up for life insurance, 43 percent up for family property, 32.1 percent up for enterprise property and 20 percent up for cargo transportation, according to today's BEIJING DAILY.

General Manager of the company Wang Yuquan attributed the boom to the application of the responsibility system, setting up new services and expanding business for foreign clients.

#### Beijing Cracks Down on Traffic Violations

OW2007190590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0942 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 20 (XINHUA)—A drive to improve traffic order in the Chinese capital is now under way.

Beijing has more than 7.5 million bicycles, which are a serious traffic nuisance, during the rush hours in particular.

According to today's "BEIJING DAILY," over 177 municipal government officials led by Mayor Chen Xitong have taken to the streets to join the citywide efforts in the past two days.

Nowadays, in addition to over 2,400 traffic policemen, there are more than 11,500 residents who have been organized every day to help guide the traffic and patrol crossroads to spot traffic rule offenders.

Some 46,000 bicyclists and pedestrians have already been fined and 253 of them were forced to attend a class to learn the traffic rules, the paper noted.

### **New Leading Body of Hebei Committee Forms**

OW2007142190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1211 GMT 20 Jul 90

[By reporter Jiang Shan (3068 1472)]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 20 Jul (XINHUA)—At the First Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Hebei Provincial CPC Committee held today, Xing Chongzhi was elected secretary and Cheng Weigao [4453 4850 7559], Lu Chuanzan, and Li Bingliang [2621 3521 5328] were elected deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee.

Today, at a plenary meeting of the Hebei Provincial CPC Advisory Commission, Yang Zejiang was elected chairman of the committee. At a plenary meeting of the Hebei Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission, Liu Shanxiang [0491 0810 4382] was elected secretary of the commission.

### **Yue Qifeng Notes Hebei Economic Situation**

SK2307054390 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 24 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] This afternoon, Yue Qifeng, provincial governor and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, reported on our province's economic situation to veteran cadres of the provincial government. He said: During the last two years, people throughout the province underwent not only a severe test of political disturbances but also overcame various natural disasters such as floods, drought, and an earthquake. They exerted joint efforts to safeguard political and social stability, promoted a steady increase in the national economy, and achieved fairly remarkable results in the improvement and rectification campaign. Last year, the total social output value of the whole province reached 159.18 billion yuan, an increase of 6.3 percent over the previous year when calculated in terms of comparable prices; the GNP reached 75.83 billion yuan, an increase of 5.4 percent; and the national income reached 64.95 billion yuan, an increase of 4.9 percent. Total grain output was 20.685 million tons, an all-time record. Industrial output value exceeded 100 billion yuan for the first time. Local financial revenues of the whole province amounted to 7.612 billion yuan, an increase of 17.5 percent. Foreign trade and the export of sundry goods were valued at \$1.25 billion, up 4.2 percent. The use of foreign capital also increased by a large margin. Contradictions between social supply and demand were alleviated and circulation initially improved. Investment in social fixed assets dropped 7.4 percent from the previous year. Although the total retail price index rose by 18.4 percent, the scheduled target was not attained. However, prices rose only 6.1 percent, which was noticeably lower than the

previous year. Thus, we basically attained the goal of stabilizing market and commodity prices and reassuring the people.

While touching on this year's situation, Yue Qifeng said: Generally speaking, our province's economic situation is good. Agricultural production is doing quite well. We reaped a bumper harvest in summer grain. The whole province has basically finished harvesting and threshing wheat and has done so quickly. It is expected that this year's actual wheat output will be an all-time record. This year's spring sowing was also better than the previous year. During the January-May period, the total output value of township enterprises throughout the province reached 20.96 billion yuan, an increase of 9.76 percent over the same period last year. However, the industrial production situation was severe. Fulfilling the annual task will be very difficult. By the end of May, total industrial output value was 20.53 billion yuan, an increase of 1.3 percent over the same period last year. During the January-May period, the market situation was quite stable in general. However, the sluggish situation remains fairly serious. At present, there are great difficulties facing the whole economic work, particularly industrial production. Only by redoubling efforts and encouraging all sectors to jointly overcome difficulties can we gradually extricate ourselves from a difficult position and enable the national economic development to take a new turn for the better.

Yue Qifeng pointed out: Briefly reviewing the past two years of economic work, we felt that the following few aspects of achievements should be affirmed: 1. We ended the stagnant situation in grain production. Total grain output exceeded 20 billion kg two years in a row. 2. Under a situation of many difficulties, total industrial output value still exceeded the record of 100 billion yuan, and a trend of steady development continued. A fairly good beginning was seen in readjusting the production set-up and old enterprises' technological transformation. 3. Fairly good results were achieved in improvement and rectification. The contradictions in which the overall social demands outstripped social supply were alleviated, inflation was brought under control, the chaotic situation in the circulation sphere was initially rectified, the political situation in the whole province and the market were stable, and the people were reassured. 4. The momentum for economic development was strengthened and a great number of large and medium-sized projects were completed and put into production. 5. We succeeded in exploring a fairly feasible way to develop agriculture in Hebei Province and achieved great progress in invigorating agriculture with science and technology and in comprehensive development and improvement.

In his report, Yue Qifeng also introduced in detail our province's problems in economic development and the basic thoughts of our province's economic development in the near future.



Attending today's meeting were veteran leaders and comrades who fought and worked in Hebei Province for many years. They made tremendous achievements in the history of Hebei's liberation and construction. After retirement, they have still cared for and supported Hebei's development with great zeal.

Lu Chuanzan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over today's report meeting. Ye Liansong, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice provincial governor, attended the meeting.

### Hebei Congress Committee Meeting Ends

SK2107134890 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO  
in Chinese 21 June 90 p 1

[Excerpts] The six-day 14th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh Hebei Provincial People's Congress ended in Shijiazhuang this afternoon.

Guo Zhi, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman, presided over the meeting. Yue Zongtai, Hong Yi, Du Benjie, and Bai Shi, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Tie, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee secretary general, attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the Standing Committee members freely aired their views, conscientiously discussed all subjects, and successfully fulfilled all scheduled tasks. The meeting adopted the "Hebei Provincial regulation for organizing the villagers' committees," the "Hebei Provincial regulation for protecting minors," the "decision of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on approving the regulations for the autonomy of Mengcun Hui Autonomous County," the "decision of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on approving the regulations for the autonomy of Dachang Hui Autonomous County," and the appointments and removals of personnel.

At the end of the meeting, Guo Zhi gave his opinions on the implementation of the adopted local regulations, on the discussion of these regulations, and on the handling of reports and suggestions. He said: It is not easy to enact a law. However, implementing them is more arduous. After this meeting, the most important thing is to publicize and implement these regulations. First of all, we should grasp publicity and educational work well, because this is the precondition for implementing the regulations. Through the press media and all forms of effective methods, we should deeply publicize the regulations among the masses and strive to make them known to all families. Second, we should strengthen supervision and inspection and guarantee the implementation of these regulations. The "Hebei provincial regulation for organizing the villagers' committees" is an important regulation for strengthening the building of grass-roots democratic politics and organizations, as well as for mobilizing the enthusiasm of the masses. Governments at all levels should conscientiously organize cadres

of the villagers' committees to earnestly study and deeply understand the essence of the regulation guidelines. It is necessary to act in line with the demands of the regulations, formulate specific implementation plans in line with reality and implement them with earnest efforts. The People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels should strengthen supervision and inspection. The township and town people's congresses and the executive chairmen of the township and county people's congresses in particular should exert strenuous efforts to grasp this work and guarantee the implementation of the regulations. The formulation of the "Hebei Provincial regulation for protecting minors" is of great significance in protecting the legal rights and interests and the healthy growth of minors, and in nurturing a generation of new successors for undertaking the socialist cause. In order to guarantee the implementation of these regulations, governments at all levels should act in line with the demand of the law enforcement responsibility system, and clearly define responsibilities for the law enforcement departments as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

Vice Governor Liu Ronghui, Wang Yugong, vice president of the provincial court, and Liu Zongxin, chief procurator of the provincial Procuratorate, and others attended today's meeting as observers.

### Tianjin Leaders Direct Relief Work in Jinghai

SK2107060590 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin  
2200 GMT 17 Jul 90

[Text] From 1930 to 2030 on the evening of 17 July, Jinghai County in Tianjin Municipality was hit by an exceptionally big rainstorm, the third in several months, which resulted in 27 townships and towns in the whole county suffering from disasters of varying degrees. Municipal leaders have been concerned about the safety and danger of the masses. From the evening of 16 July to the small hours of 17 July, Mayor Nie Bichu, Permanent Vice Mayor Zhang Lichang, Vice Mayor Lu Huansheng, and Fang Fengyou, secretary general of the municipal government, came to the disaster areas to learn of the situation and to plan for and direct the relief work. This was a very violent rainstorm and wind velocity was over the scale of 10 with wind gusts reaching the scale of 12. Of the 27 townships and towns in the whole county, 18 townships and towns suffered serious disasters. According to incomplete statistics, nearly 500,000 mu of farm crops and more than 10,000 houses were damaged, and a small number of houses collapsed, resulting in one dead and 47 injured. The power and communication lines in some townships, towns, and villages were broken. The Jinghai-Chenguantun section of Tianjin-Pukou railway and some sections of the (Jinfu) highway were blocked by fallen trees. On the evening of 17 July, upon hearing the disaster reports, Vice Mayor Lu Huansheng immediately led responsible persons of the municipal Agricultural Commission, the municipal Civil Affairs Bureau, and the farming preparation group to Jinghai to learn of the disaster situation and to plan for and direct the relief work. In the small hours of 17 July,

municipal leaders, including Nie Bichu, Zhang Lichang, and Fang Fengyou, led responsible persons of the power, postal and communications, materials, and insurance departments concerned to the hardest-hit townships and towns to investigate the disaster situation and to express their sympathy and concern for the masses, and gave instructions to the relief work in Jinghai County. The municipal leaders pointed out: At present, the work of prime importance is to rapidly restore power, traffic, and telecommunications lines, to repair houses damaged by the rainstorm, and to properly arrange for the livelihood of the disaster-stricken masses. Governments at all levels and Communist Party members should go deep to the peasant households to help the masses solve their urgent problems and strive to minimize the losses caused by the natural disasters. Principal responsible comrades of the Jinghai County party committee, the county government, the county People's Congress, and the county Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference braved the rainstorm and rushed to their offices on 16 July. They led personnel of departments concerned to the disaster-stricken townships and towns that night to investigate the disaster situation and to make arrangements for the relief work. The Jinghai County Communications Bureau dispatched engineering vehicles and personnel to remove obstacles on the Tianjin-Pukou Railway and (Jinfu) highway and enabled the railway and highway traffic to return to normal as soon as possible.

On the afternoon of 17 July, the municipal power bureau dispatched two rescue teams with more than 60 workers to help Jinghai County restore the power supply of some townships and towns in Jinghai County.

### Northeast Region

#### Wang Julu Elected Anshan CPC Secretary

SK2207112290 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] On the morning of 21 July, the first plenary session of the Seventh Anshan City CPC Committee elected Comrade Wang Julu as secretary of the Anshan City CPC Committee, and (Teng Xichang), (Ma Yanli), (Guo Jun), (Feng Wei), as deputy secretaries of the Anshan City CPC Committee.

#### Congress Standing Committee Meeting Held

SK2107012190 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Text] The provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 17th meeting today, which was presided over by Wang Guangzhong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. At today's plenary meeting, the committee members heard a report given by (Zhou Fuyuan), vice chairman of the provincial Scientific and Technological Commission, on implementing the resolution of invigorating agriculture with

science and technology; an explanation given by (Ren Junguo), chairman of the liaison work committee for deputies in charge of personnel affairs of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the Liaoning Provincial draft provisional regulations governing the work of township and town people's congresses; a report given by (Liu Shixun), member of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and member of the Financial and Economic Commission of the provincial People's Congress, on examining Dalian City's urban planning and construction regulations; and an explanation given by (Jin Nianwu), vice chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the provincial People's Congress, on the revised draft of the Liaoning Provincial regulations on managing the cultural market and on examining some stipulations of Dalian City on guaranteeing school-age children receive compulsory education. This meeting will end on 25 July.

#### Quan Shuren Attends Economic Conference

SK2107033190 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 16 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] The three-day provincial economic work conference successfully ended in Shenyang on the morning of 15 June. Present at the conference were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Quan Shuren, Dai Suili, Wang Guangzhong, Li Changchun, Xu Shaofu, Wang Julu, Shang Wen, Gao Zi, Zhu Jiazhen, Hu Yimin, Cheng Jinxiang, Lin Sheng, Wen Shizhen, Xiao Zuofu, Wang Wenyuan, Zhao Qi, Wang Jiyuan, and Yue Weichun, and some veteran comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, including Li Tao.

During the conference in session, seven units, namely the Shenyang, Dalian, and Liaoyang city governments, the provincial Petrochemical Industrial Bureau, the Fushun Steel Plant, the Dalian Refrigerator Plant, and Haicheng City, introduced experiences at the conference. The comrades participating in the conference also extensively discussed and studied "the several opinions on further enlivening the economy and promoting industrial production" (draft), and "the Liaoning Provincial Government's decision on accelerating the development of the light industry" (draft).

On the afternoon of 14 June, principal leaders of the provincial party committee and the provincial government also held an informal discussion with secretaries of the city party committee and city mayors. They comprehensively analyzed the province's economic situation, unified their understanding, enhanced the sense of urgency, and studied measures. They pledged to respond to the call of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, to take immediate action, and to concentrate efforts on promoting industrial production.

At the closing ceremony held on 15 June, provincial party committee Secretary Quan Shuren made a concluding speech entitled "Seek Unity of Thinking, Be Inspired With Enthusiasm, And Make Concerted Efforts To Promote Industrial Production." He urged party organizations and governments at various levels across the province to immediately go into action, pay firm attention to promoting industrial production, strive to make achievements, make efforts in the next two or three months to change the situation in which the industrial production continues to decline, promote an increase in economic results, and strive to attain the state-planned target in the next half of the year.

Quan Shuren's speech involves three parts. First, accurately understand the situation, seek unity of thinking, and concentrate energy on economic construction. Second, be inspired with enthusiasm, make concerted efforts, and fully arouse the enthusiasm of cadres. Third, improve work style, serve the grass roots, and create a fine environment for promoting the production of enterprises.

Comrade Quan Shuren emphatically concluded: This conference was an important meeting co-sponsored by the provincial party committee and the provincial government at the crucial moment. Party committees and governments at various levels should carefully organize and mobilize forces at various levels, conscientiously implement the guidelines of the conference, concentrate efforts on bringing an upswing in the passive industrial production situation, and make concerted efforts to overcome one difficulty after another and to capture a new victory.

### **Liaoning Achievements in Intellectual's Work**

SK2107134090 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 20 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Politically trusting intellectuals, putting intellectuals in important work positions, and showing concern about intellectuals' living conditions have been special characteristics of the province's work toward intellectuals over the past years. The province has basically solved the problems left by history and embarked on institutionalizing the work toward intellectuals.

From the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee to the end of 1986, the province redressed nearly 60,000 mishandled cases and unjustly and wrongfully treated cases; handled 450,000 cases of intellectuals left behind by history; recruited party members from among 201,000 intellectuals; and selected and promoted more than 20,000 outstanding young and middle-aged intellectuals to leading bodies at or above the county level.

Since the sixth party congress, held in 1985, the province has helped 153,000 intellectuals solve their housing problems to varying degrees; helped more than 20,000 intellectuals solve the problem that intellectuals and their spouses live in separate places for a long period of

time; and helped more than 65,000 intellectuals' families, involving more than 260,000 people in total, change their rural residence registration into an urban one.

In 1986, the provincial party committee and the provincial government commended 100 units advanced in the work toward intellectuals, selected and promoted 48 state-level young and middle-aged science professionals and technicians with outstanding contributions and 389 provincial-level young and middle-aged science professionals and technicians with outstanding contributions, launched the activities of allowing outstanding specialists to enjoy health recuperation leaves, and gave political training to senior party-member intellectuals.

In 1988, the provincial party committee and the provincial government accelerated the pace of opening Liaodong peninsula to the outside world and worked out the policy of giving free rein to science professionals and technicians. Of more than 130,000 skilled persons of various categories who asked for transfers during the year, more than 20,000 were transferred to other places. Over 8,000 skilled persons were sent to wholly foreign-funded enterprises, Sino-foreign joint ventures, Sino-foreign cooperatives, small and medium-sized enterprises, and town and township enterprises. Fuxin city regarded the work of giving free rein to skilled persons as "the first element" for enlivening the economy of the city; relaxed the restrictions of the policies toward intellectuals; and employed 3,228 skilled persons of various categories, including those invited from or exchanged with Beijing and Shenyang and those selected in the city. All this has added vitality to the city's economic development.

Since 1986, when the titles of technical and professional posts were reformed, 1.2 million specialized technicians across the province have gained specialized technical titles. Of them, 60,000 gained senior technical titles and 330,000 gained middle-grade technical titles.

### **Tang He-Anshan Water Project Begins**

SK2107041090 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO  
in Chinese 24 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] With the approval of the State Planning Commission, the construction of the Tang He water supply project in Anshan City (a project diverting Tang He water to Anshan) began a few days ago. On the morning of 23 June, a ceremony to mark the initiation of construction of this project was held at the Wangjiayu water treatment plant.

As the largest iron and steel industrial base of the whole country, Anshan City is facing increasingly acute water-shortage problems in the city proper. At present, this city lacks a daily water supply of nearly 100,000 tons. About 85 percent of city localities can receive water only at fixed times. This has seriously affected the lives of citizens, as well as the city's economic development. This water supply project, with an investment of as much as 240 million yuan, is to draw good quality



surface water from Tang He reservoir in Liaoyang City to Anshan City through a 29 km-long water pipeline and some auxiliary projects in an effort to increase the daily water supply capacity of the city by 200,000 tons. The whole project will involve about 500,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work. The planned construction period is four years. By that time, in addition to a remarkable improvement in the water quality, Anshan City will basically eliminate the water shortage difficulties of the citizens. The practice of supplying water at a fixed time will be changed to supplying water all day, and the supply of water for industry will be guaranteed. The new industrial projects to be built during the Eighth Five-Year Plan period will show beneficial results on time because of the improved water supply situation.

### Northwest Region

#### Gansu's Li Ziqi Inspects Pastoral Areas

HK2307091190 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Excerpts] Recently, Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, carried out an inspection in pastoral areas of southern Gansu. During his inspection, Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out that in order to maintain stability and achieve faster development in pastoral areas, all herdsmen must strive to develop their hometowns.

On the afternoon of 18 July, he went to Xiahe County. There he visited a number of herdsmen's households and held talks with cadres working at the grass-roots level. He demanded that all cadres working at the grass-roots level do practical things for the broad masses of herdsmen, show concern for their livelihood and production, and make greater contributions to maintaining stability and developing areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. [passage omitted]

When meeting with Li Dekui, Gannan Prefectural CPC Committee secretary, and Gannan Prefecture Director Hu Peizheng, Comrade Li Ziqi said that over the past few years, the Gannan Prefectural CPC Committee and the Gannan Prefectural People's Government have conscientiously implemented to the letter the policies of reform and opening up to the outside world, as well as the CPC's nationality policies. As a result, Gannan Prefecture has maintained political stability and witnessed rapid economic development. These successes should be attributed to the great efforts made by cadres of various nationalities in Gannan Prefecture. He hoped that those cadres would continue to develop the spirit of hard work, unify people of all nationalities with the CPC's policies, maintain political stability, promote economic development, and turn Gannan Prefecture into a better place.

#### Qinghai Secretary Attends Title Ceremony

HK2307044290 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Jul 90

[Excerpts] On 18 July, on behalf of the Central Military Commission [CMC], the People's Liberation Army [PLA] General Logistics Department held a ceremony to confer the title "Model Army Service Station on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau" on the Qinghai-Tibet Army Service Station in Golmud City.

The ceremony was presided over by Wang Yongsheng, director of the Political Department of the PLA General Logistics Department.

General Zhao Nanqi, CMC member and concurrently director of the PLA General Logistics Department, announced the title-conferring order signed by CMC Chairman Jiang Zemin at the ceremony.

Lieutenant General Zhou Keyu, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department, delivered a speech at the ceremony. In his speech, General Zhou Keyu said that ever since it was established in 1954, the Qinghai-Tibet Army Service Station has consistently adhered to the principle of serving the people heart and soul, adhered to and developed the glorious tradition of hard work, overcome one difficulty after another, and successfully fulfilled all its tasks. [passage omitted]

Wang Gencheng, director of the Qinghai-Tibet Army Service Station; Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee; Hou Jie, member of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Regional CPC Advisory Committee; Fu Quanyou, commander of the PLA Lanzhou Military Region; and Shi Kexing, deputy political commissar of the PLA Second Corps, delivered speeches respectively at the ceremony.

In their speeches, all the leaders expressed the hope that the broad masses of officers and soldiers of the Qinghai-Tibet Army Service Station will further develop their fine traditions and style, continue to make progress, and make greater contributions in the future.

The ceremony was also attended by senior officers of the PLA General Staff Headquarters, the PLA General Political Department, the PLA Lanzhou Military Region, the PLA Chengdu Military Region, party and government leaders of Qinghai Province and Tibet Autonomous Region, and representatives of officers and soldiers of the Qinghai-Tibet Army Service Station.

#### Xinjiang's Separatist Activities Denounced

HK2207054090 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Amudun Niyaz stressed that it is imperative to unite and rely on cadres and people of all nationalities to carry the struggle against national separatism through to the end. The above statement was made in Amudun

Niyaz's speech delivered at the 15th Plenary Session of the Third Autonomous Regional CPC Committee on 19 July, according to this service's reporter (Li Heping.) Summing up the great victory of pacifying the Baren Township counterrevolutionary armed rebellion, Amudun Niyaz pointed out the new characteristics of separatist activities in Xinjiang: 1. Resorting to religion by openly hoisting the banner of waging a sacred Islamic war to reinvigorate Islam in pursuit of separatism is the most conspicuous characteristic. 2. The evolution from creating public opinion to taking actions, from peaceful demonstration to violence, and spreading from the urban, to rural areas can be another conspicuous characteristic. 3. A new tendency is that separatist forces have increasingly rallied themselves with each passing day. And 4. Openly opposing social progress in an attempt to stage a comeback of the old Islamic order is an important form of expression in separatist activities.

Amudun Niyaz stated that our current task should be pushing on in the flush of victory to continue the effective struggle against national separatism to safeguard social stability and the motherland's unity. He pointed out that the fight against separatism is a task for the whole party, party committees, and governments at all levels. All party and government organs, factories, mines, enterprises, schools, press and publication units, scientific research institutes, and mass organizations should regard the fight against separatism to safeguard stability as their own important political task, and basically change and eliminate any possible climate and soil that will give rise to separatist activities.

Amudun Niyaz stressed that all party members should continue to unify understanding to firmly establish in their minds the guiding thought of national separatism being the major danger to Xinjiang. It is imperative to improve work in propaganda, public opinion, and education, to augment the building of party cells and grassroots governments in a down-to-earth way. Likewise, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and administration of religious matters and to take resolute measures to change the situation by which the CPC has lost control over religious matters in some places. Amudun Niyaz pointed out, the great unity of people of all nationalities in Xinjiang is the source of strength in the fight against national separatism and safeguarding the motherland's unity, as well as the basic guarantee for the victory of the fight against separatism. Experiences over the past few years have shown that whenever national solidarity was strengthened, there would be no place for separatism; whenever national solidarity was weakened, separatism would be on the rise, while the situation of stability and unity would be jeopardized, thereby affecting the smooth progress of socialist reform and construction.

Amudun Niyaz required party organizations at all levels and cadres in the region to earnestly implement the decision of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee, to overcome bureaucratism, eliminate corruption, establish close ties with the masses, listen to their voice, show concern for their weal and woe, and

serve the people heart and soul. It is imperative to conduct extensive education among people of all nationalities in the concept that stability is favorable to the motherland and people, while separatism is harmful. It is necessary to unite and rely on the masses to consciously take action to fight against separatist forces and all behavior endangering social stability, and to carry out the fight against separatism through to the end to realize Xinjiang's permanent peace and stability.

### **Xinjiang Reaps Increased Summer Grain Crop**

*OW2207172590 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1401 GMT 22 Jul 90*

[Text] Urumqi, July 22 (XINHUA)—Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region harvested 3.88 billion kg of grain this summer, 166 million kg more than the output of last summer.

To date, harvesters are working in the fields in northern part of the region. And farmers in the southern part have already stored wheat and are planting maize.

More than 10,000 officials have been sent to rural areas to help. Some 8,200 agrotechnicians have formed 65 groups to guide application of agrosience in the countryside.

Local banks have raised one billion yuan to purchase grain from farmers.

### **Song Hanliang, Xinjiang Leaders at PLA Event**

*OW2107061390 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jul 90*

[Announcer-read video report by Li Naiping and Lu Xunjun, station reporter and correspondent, respectively, stationed in Xinjiang Military District; from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] The Lanzhou Military Region held a soiree at the Xinjiang "1 August" Club on 12 July afternoon to thank the morale-boosting group sent to perform in Xinjiang by the three headquarters [the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department] of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. [Video shows rows of neatly dressed female members of the morale-boosting group and rows of young soldiers sitting in a hall.]

Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and chairman of the Xinjiang Regional Discipline Inspection Commission; Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Amudun Niyaz, Ba Dai, Shi Geng, Yusufu Mohammad, and other

leaders of the regional party committee and regional government; and leading comrades of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps and Urumqi were present at the soiree. [Video pans, from left to right, these Xinjiang leaders sitting at a long table, then cuts to show group shots of some older military officers sitting in the audience.]

Representing the Lanzhou Military Region Party Committee and all officers and men of the military region, (Guo Youfeng), deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region, spoke at the soiree. He said: At a time when PLA troops and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are earnestly implementing the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, and are actively carrying out the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission [CMC] on stabilizing the situation in Xinjiang and the border defense areas, and when they have succeeded in their struggle against national separation, the three PLA headquarters' act of sending the morale-boosting group to perform in Xinjiang fully shows the kind attention and care of the CMC and the three PLA headquarters for officers and men and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Over the past two weeks, group members have defied hardship and performed in military camps and sentry posts north and south of the Tianshan mountain range. Their performances have boosted the morale of the troops, forged closer ties between the military and the government and between the military and the people, strengthened the unity among people of all nationalities, and safeguarded stability in Xinjiang. (Guo Youfeng) urged the troops in Xinjiang not to disappoint the leaders of the CMC and the three PLA headquarters and earnestly implement the principle that stability should prevail over everything, safeguard stability and unity in border areas, and make new contributions to strengthening border defense and strengthening military-people unity and unity among people of all nationalities. [Video shows a one-star military officer, in his late 40's or early 50's, standing on the right of Wang Enmao, speaking from prepared notes. As he speaks, camera moves randomly among the audience, showing rows of male and female members of the morale-boosting group, cutting to show a middle-aged male in white uniform singing and footage of group members performing for minorities or resting at intervals between performances.]

On behalf of the Lanzhou Military Region, Deputy Political Commissar (Guo Youfeng) also presented a silk banner and souvenirs to the morale-boosting group sent by the three PLA headquarters. [Video shows closeups of a red silk banner with characters that read: "Always remember the kind cordial attention; consolidate north-west China's border defense."]

Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, also spoke at the soiree. He wholeheartedly thanked the morale-boosting group on behalf of the regional party committee, the regional people's government, and people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. [Video shows brief close-ups of Tomur Dawamat reading from prepared notes, then cuts to show close-ups of members of the morale-boosting group clapping hands.]

The Xinjiang Military District Cultural Group then entertained the audience with typical Xinjiang songs and dances. [Video ends with scenes of a dance show.]

### **Xinjiang Releases Economic Data for First Half**

*OW2107050490 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Jul 90*

[Text] On 13 July, the autonomous regional statistical bureau held a news briefing on Xinjiang's economic situation during the first half of 1990. During this period, Xinjiang has earnestly implemented the policies for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order and deepening reform, and gradually fulfilled the tasks set forth by the autonomous regional party committee and government, achieving certain results.

Agriculture is expected to reap a bumper harvest for the 13th consecutive year. The total output of grain and oil-bearing crops and the total head of livestock will set new historic records. Investment in fixed assets has increased, and its structure has been adjusted markedly. The rise in commodity prices has slowed, and the livelihood of the people is comparatively stable. The value of total social output for the first half of the year has been forecast to reach 19 billion yuan, up 7 percent from the same period last year. The value of gross national product is expected to reach 10.8 billion yuan, up 5.2 percent over the same period last year, while the national income will reach 8.8 billion yuan, up 5 percent over same period last year. However, the sluggish market has not turned around in general, and the value of total industrial output has leveled with that of last year. Economic returns have dropped, and the inventory buildup of finished products in factories is getting serious. Revenue collection has slowed, and the difficulty in meeting expenditures is likely to become aggravated.



**Xinjiang Government Notes Upcoming Festival**

*OW2107050290 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Jul 90*

[Text] The autonomous regional government held its 91st executive meeting on the afternoon of 14 July for the specific purpose of hearing reports on the preparation work for the first grape festival in Turpan during the later part of August. Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided over the meeting.

Vice Chairmen Huang Baozhang, Hederdai, and Mao Dehua each spoke and presented suggestions for the grape festival. Responsible persons from offices and

bureaus organizing the festival were in attendance to report on the progress of the preparation work.

It was learned that as of this date several hundred guests from more than 30 countries and regions will attend the grape festival, and a group of foreign reporters will cover the event.

Based on the guidelines for expanding friendship, exchange and cooperation, Xinjiang will earnestly promote opening to the outside world, and make a success of this event that encompasses tourism, foreign relations, culture, trade, and publicity.

### Seminar on 'Peaceful Reunification' Opens

OW2107182890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1248 GMT 20 Jul 90

[By reporter Duan Mu Lai Di (4551 2606 0171 1229)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 July (XINHUA)—A total of 42 persons from the mainland, Taiwan, the United States, and Hong Kong met here today to take part in the "Seminar on Relations Between the Two Sides of the Strait and on Peaceful Reunification," sponsored by the China Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification.

Cheng Siyuan, chairman of the China Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification, presided over the opening ceremony. Association Executive Chairman Qian Weichang spoke at the opening ceremony.

The China Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification was sponsored by 23 groups and units on the mainland and was founded on 22 September 1988 in Beijing. Its purpose is to "unite various circles of people at home and abroad to develop people-to-people exchanges between the two sides of the strait and to promote the realization of China's peaceful reunification."

Qian Weichang said: As a civic organization, our main purpose is to bring about talks between China's Communist Party and the Kuomintang Party on an equal basis. Recently, Mr. Jiang Zemin, CPC general secretary, gave an important speech dealing with the solution of the Taiwan issue. Regarding talks between the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang of China, he again stressed "talks between the two parties on an equal basis." He also proposed the "discussion of state affairs with various democratic parties and groups prior to the talks between the two parties." Qian Weichang expressed the hope that friends from all circles who will participate in the meeting will put the interests of the state above everything else; be frank with one another; speak freely; discuss proposals and state affairs; actively promote the "three flows" and bilateral exchanges; and actively create conditions that will lead to talks between the two parties.

Six representatives spoke at today's opening ceremony.

### Further on Seminar

HK2107025390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 21 Jul 90 p 6

[By Tommy Tam]

[Text] The unification of the mainland and Taiwan would depend on the success of the "one country, two systems" policy in Hong Kong after 1997, a senior Kuomintang official said yesterday.

Wang Yin-chieh, a member of the Kuomintang Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of Taiwan's

National Assembly, said a prosperous, and democratic Hong Kong after 1997 would be a challenge to Taiwan.

He said the island would then have no excuse to delay unification.

Mr Wang was speaking at the opening session of a three-day seminar on mainland-Taiwan relations in Hong Kong.

The seminar follows the just-concluded Academic Conference on Relations Across the Taiwan Strait which was also attended by delegates from both sides.

Yesterday's seminar was attended by 42 members, representing 23 non-governmental organizations.

Mr Wang told the participants that Beijing's open-door policy offered hope on unification, because "that is so far the only political policy proposed by the Communist Party which can gain the support of people both at home and abroad".

Bur Mr Wang said he did not accept the "one country, two systems" policy Beijing had established for Hong Kong and intends to apply to Taiwan.

"I don't accept it and many Taiwanese people do not accept it now. Unification is decided by people's will, not the leaders of both sides only," he said.

"But if it can be proved successful in Hong Kong after 1997, for at least three years—which means Beijing allows Hong Kong to keep its own legal system and have its own elected legislators who can participate in relevant affairs of the central government—then the Hong Kong model would become the best example for Taiwan."

Mr Wang said he put greater faith in the younger generation of Beijing's leaders to keep its "one country, two systems" promise in Hong Kong.

However, he said Taiwan should not sit and wait to see Hong Kong's future.

"Taiwan should promote more democracy so as to influence Beijing. At present cultural and economic exchanges should be strengthened," he said.

"I hope the mainland would have an eastern Europe-type change in the future. I think a peaceful evolution is a good thing, it is at least much better than bloodshed."

Speaker Yang Zhengmin, a director of the mainland's China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification, criticized Taiwan's intention of pushing for "peaceful evolution" as a "fantasy".

"The so-called Taiwan experience has its short-comings, and its influence on the mainland is limited although we can learn from certain of its good points," said Mr Yang.

He hailed the "one country, two systems" policy as a practical way of solving the problem of unification.

which "admits the fact that socialism and capitalism would have to co-exist in the world for a long time."

In another development, a group of Taiwanese professors did not show up at the seminar as planned. The organisers did not give an explanation for their absence.

Sources close to the group said they did not want to take part as they felt the Taiwanese side had failed to represent academic and social circles adequately.

They said the group had complained to the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA News Agency, which helped organize the seminar.

He Zhiming, a XINHUA official on Taiwanese affairs who attended yesterday's seminar, said the group had arrived in Hong Kong and attended the preparatory meeting.

"I don't know why they are absent now and I haven't heard about any complaints from them," he said.

#### Officials Meet Visiting Taiwanese Delegation

OW2107150290 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1353 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Beijing, July 21 (XINHUA)—The Committee for Reunification of the Motherland of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) held a discussion today with a visiting Taiwan delegation comprised of people in political circles.

Hou Jingru, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, said that it is a good sign that the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits are developing and contacts between the two sides are expanding.

"We hold that the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang should conduct negotiations on a reciprocal basis on peaceful reunification of the motherland. And before the negotiations, various parties and mass organizations on both sides should strengthen contacts and exchange opinions on matters concerning reunification," Hou said.

Oung Shiun-chinn, head of the Taiwan delegation, expressed the hope that personal experiences plus other channels will help facilitate mutual understanding.

Zheng Hongye, member of the CPPCC Committee for the Reunification of the Motherland, and Cai Zemin, former Chinese ambassador to the United States, also spoke at the discussion.

At the invitation of the CPPCC National Committee, the nine-member delegation arrived in Beijing Friday and will later visit Xiamen in Fujian Province.

#### PRC, Taiwan Architects To Work Together

OW2107210990 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1423 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Shanghai, July 21 (XINHUA)—Architects from the mainland and Taiwan will jointly design and build an industry park for Taiwan businessmen in Shanghai.

K.C. Lai, vice-president of Hong Kong Comalong Trading Ltd, and Wu Zhizhong, deputy president of the East China Architectural Design Institute signed an agreement to this effect here today.

The project, expected to cost 80 million U.S. dollars, will include eight industrial buildings and a service building. They will cover a total of 42,724 sq m and will be completed in 1995.

According to K.C. Lai, the buildings will be lent or transferred to Taiwan and foreign businessmen, as well as industrialists from Hong Kong and Macao.

The industrial park will be located in the Caohejing High-Tech Park on the outskirts of Shanghai.

#### Declaration of Reunification Symposium

HK2107050390 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
19 Jul 90 p 12

[Report: "Three-Day Symposium on Relations Between the Two Sides of the Strait Ends, Issues Joint Communique"]

[Text] The three-day "Academic Conference on the Relations Across the Taiwan Strait" was concluded yesterday. The joint declaration issued by organizers of the meeting—the mainland's "China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification" and Taiwan's "Alliance for the Unification of China"—pointed out: "Though the participants were divided over the way reunification will be achieved, they considered as necessary conditions for China's peaceful reunification mutual visits by economic, scientific and technological, educational, academic, cultural, artistic, and sporting delegations. The plans for such visits should be acted out as soon as possible."

The joint declaration was read by Qian Jiangchao, secretary general of the Alliance for the Unification of China, at the closing session of the academic conference. The full text of the joint declaration is as follows: "To promote China's peaceful unification, the China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification and the Alliance for the Unification of China held the 'Academic Conference on the Relations Across the Taiwan Strait' in Hong Kong from 16 to 18 July, 1990. We believe that the Chinese people of the current generation should hold upon themselves to achieve the reunification of China, to promote national unity, and invigorate the nation since the people on the two sides of the strait share the same culture and reunification is in their mutual interest.



"The participants have had a candid, sincere, and wide-ranging conversation concerning peaceful national reunification, promoting understanding between the two sides, and reaching a consensus on the unification of China. Though the participants still have a divergence of opinion, we agree that mutual visits by economic, scientific and technological, educational, academic, cultural, artistic, and sporting delegations and cooperation will create necessary conditions for the peaceful national reunification, and that plans for such activities should be acted out as soon as possible. We hope compatriots on both sides of the strait, irrespective of political party, vocation, organization, or religious belief, will take action to support the great cause of the peaceful national reunification, and unite all Chinese people to strive for national reunification.

"The China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification holds that over the last 40 years of separation, Taiwan compatriots have worked hard and made achievements in the economic and educational fields, which are obvious to all. To put an end to the separation as soon as possible, the council suggests that political parties and mass organizations on both sides of the strait support the CPC and Kuomintang (KMT) in holding talks on a reciprocal basis, under the principle of 'one China,' and without setting any preconditions. The council also hopes that various political parties on the two sides of the strait will enthusiastically join the CPC and KMT in listing topics for discussion and discussing state affairs to end the separation as soon as possible. The China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification is willing to work with all patriots at home and abroad to strengthen cooperation and to promote a wide-ranging, two-way exchange between the two sides and peaceful national reunification.

"The Alliance for the Unification of China is of the opinion that the two sides have been separated for many years. The KMT and CPC should hold themselves responsible to the people and history and try to achieve national reunification. The two parties should create favorable conditions and achieve the unification of China on an equal and democratic basis, ensuring that in the process of national unification no threats will be imposed on the security of the Taiwan people, and that no Taiwan people's rights and happiness will be infringed upon. The mainland, should, taking into account Taiwan people's wishes, more resolutely press on with reform and opening up to the outside world so as to create more favorable conditions for reunification. Since we came from Taiwan, we know clearly that the Taiwan people, who possess an anti-imperialist and patriotic tradition, will definitely work with compatriots on the mainland to achieve peaceful national reunification and secure the status to act as masters of the country. The alliance believes that the two sides of the strait should make more practical efforts to achieve peaceful national reunification."

In the closing session, Cheng Siyuan, president of the China Council for the Promotion of Peaceful National Reunification, and Zhang Xiaochun, vice chairman of the Alliance for the Unification of China, made concluding speeches on behalf of the two organizations.

Cheng Siyuan said: This is the first time that civilian organizations from both sides of the strait held a meeting to discuss the problems concerning peaceful national reunification. It is our common desire that peaceful national reunification will be achieved, the nation will prosper and become powerful, and all Chinese people will be reunited. We have succeeded in seeking common ground on major issues, though we are still divided over minor issues due to different environments in which we live and different viewpoints from which we approach the problems. But differences on minor issues will help us to make a thorough study and deepen our understanding.

He pointed out: Peace and development is a historical tendency and also the current world trend. It will contribute to peaceful national reunification. The growing civilian contacts across the strait have proved that no force can prevent the Chinese people from achieving national reunification. The drive, which exhibits its own law and characteristics, has reached unprecedented high tide.

Zhang Xiaochun said: Though the participants have reached a consensus on the peaceful unification of China, they are divided over the way the unification is achieved, and their individual opinions also differ. He believed that discussion of different opinions is the best way to reach a consensus and for both sides to have trust in each other.

He said: The separation over the last 40 years was caused by the civil war between the CPC and KMT, and the two parties are duty-bound to combine the two parts into one again. In the past, external forces also prevented China's reunification since the two sides were involved in the world-wide cold war.

He continued: It is the historical responsibility of the KMT and CPC to hold talks on the reunification issue. What the Chinese people crave is the reunification of China, no matter in what form the related negotiations will be held.

#### **Zhou Nan Hopes for Early Reunification**

*OW2207202390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1234 GMT 19 Jul 90*

[By reporter Duanmu Laidi]

[Text] Hong Kong, 19 Jul (XINHUA)—Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, gave a banquet today for some 30 scholars attending a symposium on the relations between the two sides across the Taiwan Strait.

Zhou Nan extended his congratulations on the success of the symposium. He said: To achieve a peaceful reunification of the motherland at an early date is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. The Chinese nation has had a very strong unifying power for several thousand years. In our history, the time of reunification was long, and the time of division was brief and temporary. The China mainland and Taiwan have been separated from each other for more than 40 years and it is time for them to reunite.

### Appeal for Talks Without Preconditions

HK2307095190 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
17 Jul 90 p 12

[Report: "Both Qian Weichang and Hsieh Hsueh-hsien Say There Should Not Be Preconditions in Negotiating Reunification"]

[Text] Qian Weichang, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Hsieh Hsueh-hsien, chairman of the Taiwan Alliance for the Unification of China [TAUC], both said after attending a seminar yesterday that there should not be any preconditions for talks between the ruling parties on both sides of the strait.

Talking about reunification talks between both sides of the strait, Qian Weichang considered Li Teng-hui's proposal of holding government-to-government talks on a reciprocal basis unrealistic, for Li has never recognized the Chinese Government, neither has China ever recognized the "Republic of China." Under the circumstances of mutual non-recognition, there will be some difficulty in holding such talks.

He believed talks can be held first between the two ruling parties without touching upon the question of political power. We can put forward our different views, and it will still be alright if no agreement is reached. We can sit down for talks in sincerity instead of talking in the form of broadcasting. And at the same time, there should not be any preconditions in these talks.

Qian Weichang said: The present obstacles to holding talks between the two ruling parties come from the Kuomintang [KMT], which does not want to hold such talks, while other parties and groups in Taiwan are all having dialogues with the Communist Party now. He said: Even if we fail to reach any agreement in the present talks, we can hold more talks some other time in the future, as long as no conditions are demanded in these talks. He also considered unwillingness to talk a condition in itself.

He pointed out: There are no limitations now on Taiwan residents going to the mainland, including Li Teng-hui, and they will not be asked whether or not they are members of the KMT when they go to the mainland.

TAUC Chairman Hsieh Hsueh-hsien agreed with Qian Weichang's view that there should not be any preconditions in talks between the two ruling parties. He believed that through party-to-party contacts, leading government officials will have the chance to make contacts and promote understanding.

He believed: If party-to-party contacts are to be carried out, people from the opposition parties should take part in talks, or a law on consultation procedure should be enacted. It should be stipulated clearly that the people's views should be solicited by the opposition parties before decisions, if any, are made on behalf of each government.

He pointed out: At present, the greatest obstacle to the reunification of the two sides is the difference in political systems, and the people on the two sides neither understand nor trust each other. The first thing to do is to deepen understanding through nongovernmental contacts and then gradually move on to intergovernmental talks on reunification, which can be carried out without haste. Through such contacts, people on both sides will be able to acquire a deep understanding of the political system of the other side and learn from each other's strong points to make up their own deficiencies. In his view, it should be the people who choose their government rather than any government forcibly trying to obtain reunification. The latter case is what the people do not wish to see.

Regarding the view of some scholars that government-to-government talks between the two sides of the strait can first start on economic issues, Hsieh Hsueh-hsien said: It is relatively more difficult to start talks on the issue of the political system. If talks center only on economic issues, joint benefits for the two sides can be set up through economic cooperation because the two sides are mutually complementary to a great extent. On this basis, mutual trust can be built up and, as the next step, talks on the issue of the political system can be carried out.

He believed that although the political systems in the two places are different, the mainland does not reject capitalism completely. A country should consider in its talks not only the question of capitalism or socialism. The questions of how capitalism makes the most efficient use of a country's material and human resources and how socialism effectively distributes the wealth of a country should also be considered by any government, which should not confine its talks only to the former and neglect the latter.

Talking about the sense of separation in Taiwan, Hsieh Hsueh-hsien said that the existence of this sense of separation is attributable to several factors, one of which is the sense of separation previously existing in Taiwan. For the past several decades, there has been no exchange between Taiwan and the mainland. As a result, a large number of young people growing up in Taiwan know nothing about the mainland and hold that there is no

cultural relationship between Taiwan and the mainland. This attitude has been on the decline since Taiwan lifted its restrictions.

He said: Another factor intensifying the sense of separation in Taiwan is the involvement of foreign forces. Some political figures in Taiwan are influenced by forces from the United States and Japan, while others hope to maintain the present status of Taiwan in consideration of their own benefits.

### Beijing Reacts to Call for Nonviolence

OW2307021790 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan  
0205 GMT 12 Jul 90

[From the "Rambling Talk on Current Events" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, Mr. Li Denghui [Li Teng-hui] gave an inaugural speech on 20 May. His speech was more than 3,000 words long and dealt with various issues concerning Taiwan. Among these issues, Taiwan's mainland policy mentioned in the speech has caused special concern to the press on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. In his speech, Li Denghui said the Taiwan authorities were willing to establish communication channels with the mainland on an equal basis; to embark on a full exchange with the mainland in academic, cultural, economic, trade, and science and technological fields; and to study the nation's reunification according to public opinion of the people on the two sides of the strait. However, Li Denghui then suggested that the mainland accept three conditions for establishing communications between the two sides, for lifting restrictions on exchanges, and for studying the nation's reunification. One of the three conditions was to renounce the use of force in the Taiwan Strait.

Dear listeners, high-level Taiwanese authorities have on many occasions asked the mainland to renounce the use of force in the Taiwan Strait. Previously on this program, we have also expressed our personal views on this issue. However, since Li Denghui mentioned the issue as a condition in his inaugural speech, we may as well discuss it again here.

First of all, I would like to ask our listeners to recall the Chinese communists' long-held attitude toward the nation's reunification. We have always insisted on the principle of peaceful reunification, as evidenced by the open letter to Taiwan compatriots issued by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] on New Year's Day 1979, by the nine principles on the motherland's peaceful reunification put forward by late NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying, and by the conception of "one country, two systems" put forward by Deng Xiaoping. In recent years, Chinese Communist and government leaders have repeatedly stressed that we will do everything we can to settle the Taiwan problem through peaceful means. The conception of "one country, two systems" itself clearly expresses our sincerity in turning hostility into friendship and in achieving the motherland's reunification

peacefully. Not only that, the mainland also has taken the initiative in defusing hostility and has taken positive actions to do so.

For instance, we have stopped shelling Jinmen [Kinmen] and other islands and have turned Xiamen, which is separated from Taiwan by only a strip of water, into a special economic zone. Besides, many of our military installations have been used for peaceful purposes. Even when the Taiwan military has time and again fired at and injured mainland fishermen, the mainland put up with them and refrained from taking any actions. On the contrary, Taiwanese authorities have from time to time taken actions to worsen the improving situation across the strait.

In recent years, people have often heard the allegation that Chinese Communists will use force against Taiwan. The reason for spreading this rumor is to again stir up our Taiwan compatriots' hostility toward the mainland. Besides, recently, there has been another rumor saying that the mainland will reconstitute the Fuzhou Military Region, which supposedly would target Taiwan. Vice Premier Wu Xueqian has already criticized and rebutted this rumor.

The decision of the Chinese Communists, while they insist on peaceful reunification, to not commit themselves to a renunciation of violence in the Taiwan Strait is a decision made after careful consideration. There are two main purposes of the decision: first, to prevent foreigners from using force against Taiwan; and second, to prevent the independence of Taiwan and a split in the motherland. Our listeners must be quite clear that Taiwan is situated in a strategic part of the Pacific Ocean. Its strategic position is very important. Foreigners who have conspired to occupy the treasure island have never given up their conspiracy. If the Chinese Communists committed themselves to not using force under any circumstances, would this not bind their own wrists and play into foreigners' hands?

In recent years, the Taiwan independence force has continued to expand. Especially since last year, it has come to the island from abroad and developed from underground to an overt state, from speech to action, and from society to the political arena. It has become a factor for instability in Taiwan. Yet the Kuomintang authorities have taken a lenient and conniving attitude toward the Taiwan independence force, thus aggravating ideological confusion in Taiwan and planting the root of turmoil in its society. At the same time, this has added to the difficulty in achieving the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Under such circumstances, how could the Chinese Communists promise not to use military force against Taiwan?

On 26 September 1989, Jiang Zemin, who had just assumed the post of general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, answering a Taiwan reporter's question at the first news conference for Chinese and foreign journalists, said frankly: We cannot make such a promise but



will try to solve the question of reunification by peaceful means. It is because of the foreign forces and separatist elements that we do not make such a promise. This remark by General Secretary Jiang Zemin explained the question very clearly and may thus be used to respond to this particular condition advanced by the Taiwanese authorities.

Dear listeners, we can see that the Chinese Communists reluctance to renounce violence in the Taiwan Strait is based entirely on their desire to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, and unity of the whole country. If you make clear the cause and effect of this matter, it is not hard to understand. I do not think the Taiwan authorities are unaware of this. They have deliberately reintroduced this issue for no other reason than to throw the scalding sweet potato over to the mainland and shift to the Chinese Communists the responsibility for failure to open channels for exchange between the two sides and for not studying and discussing the question of reunification. They hope thus to extricate themselves from their passive status and to move to a more active position. In fact, their ploy to procrastinate the reunification of our country by taking a responsibility-shirking attitude has been clearly discerned by many people. It is better, I think, for the Taiwan authorities to act wisely and stop their unwise practice. Dear listeners, do you not think so?

Our talk on this question will end here. Thank you for listening to our program. Goodbye.

#### **Taiwan Party Delegation Meets in Shanghai**

*OW2307060390 Shanghai Voice of Pujang  
in Mandarin to Taiwan 0900 GMT 12 Jul 90*

[Text] A delegation comprised of representatives of a dozen of Taiwan's political parties held cordial discussions with responsible persons of Shanghai's eight democratic parties and groups at the Shanghai Municipal Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Building on 11 July. A consensus was reached as a result of frank exchanges of opinions and heart-to-heart talks. They affirmed the fact that they are all Chinese sharing a common beloved motherland, and that political parties in Taiwan and the parties participating in government

affairs on the mainland will make a joint effort in promoting a third cooperation between the CPC and the Kuomintang for the realization of the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland.

In his speech, Zheng Xianglin, honorary leader of the visiting delegation and chairman of Taiwan Zhonghe Party, said: If the whole people is united and works together for a strong nation, then China, with its vast territory, rich resources, and long history, will certainly play a leading role in world affairs in future.

In their speeches, Wen Zhongxia, delegation leader and chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Unification Party; Han Weitian, chairman of the Taiwan Human Rights Promotion Party; and Dai Rongqiao, representative of Taiwan Labor Party Self-Salvation Committee, explicitly expressed their support for the peaceful reunification of the motherland and their resolute opposition to Taiwan's independence. They maintained that cooperation would bring mutual benefit to both sides of the straits whereas noncooperation would only harm both. Peaceful reunification of the motherland is the only way for the Chinese nation. Some people abroad have persistently tried to split our nation by promoting the independence of Taiwan and Tibet and engaging in other activities. This is absolutely unacceptable to us. We are deeply convinced that a unified China will become a strong nation.

Shi Yimin, former secretary general of Taiwan Youth Party, in recalling his current visit to mainland, particularly to Shandong and other places in the last fortnight or so, said emotionally: The present trip to mainland is not a visit or an inspection tour, it simply means coming home. The warm hospitality extended to us deeply warmed us with the blood and flesh of the common race. That is why the motherland should be reunified.

In their speeches, responsible persons of Shanghai's eight democratic parties and groups welcomed and agreed with the views expressed by leaders of the various political parties from Taiwan on promoting peaceful reunification of the motherland, firmly opposing an "independent Taiwan," and stepping up exchanges and cooperation in various fields across the strait. They also briefed the Taiwan visitors on the mainland's reform and opening policies.

## Reportage on Change in Ties With Saudi Arabia

### Programs To Continue

OW2007154290 Taipei CNA in English 1508 GMT  
20 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 20 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will continue various cooperative programs with Saudi Arabia in spite of an imminent change in bilateral diplomatic relations, official sources said Friday [20 July].

The decision was made in a supra-ministry conference chaired by Vice Foreign Minister Chen Chien-chen with leading officials of the Defense, Economics, and Finance Ministries and the National Science Council participating, the sources said.

A conference participant said the decision would be used as base for late July negotiations in Riyadh over adjustment in ROC-Saudi official ties.

Once official ties were broken off, he added, the government would "hear Saudi opinions" on deciding whether or not to continue the cooperative project.

### Government Urges Investment

OW2007163390 Taipei CNA in English 1436 GMT  
20 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 20 (CNA)—As the investment climate in Saudi Arabia is increasingly attractive, the government will encourage the local petrochemical business to invest there, Economics Minister Vincent Siew said Friday [20 July].

Siew said the Middle Eastern Kingdom's vast investment in public construction projects has made the country's investment climate more and more attractive, and it now welcomes foreign investments.

Rich in oil resources, Saudi Arabia has excellent conditions for developing petrochemical industry, he said.

Siew noted that since the industry's development in Taiwan has been hindered by growing environmental awareness and difficulties in land procurement, the government would encourage the business to invest in Saudi Arabia.

### Premier Hao Briefed on Ties

OW2107052290 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] Premier Hao Po-tsun on Thursday morning [19 July] listened to a briefing by Foreign Affairs Minister Fredrick Chien on ROC [Republic of China]-Saudi Arabia relations. Hao urged Foreign Ministry personnel to do their best in the difficult situation. Vice Foreign Minister Chen Chien-chen late on Thursday night held a news conference and said that people in Taiwan should be prepared for a change in diplomatic relations with the Middle East kingdom.

Premier Hao furthermore stated that he hoped the nation's residents will be united during this period and not feel defeated if relations are broken. The Premier stressed that the future work of the ROC's Foreign Ministry will still be the strengthening of substantive relations with nations around the globe.

### Li Discusses PRC-Saudi Moves

OW2107214990 Taipei Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will sever its diplomatic relations with our country and establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communists soon. Citing this as an example, President Li Teng-hui pointed out: This fully shows that the Chinese Communists are anxious to subjugate us and will use every means possible to achieve this end. Their purpose is to seize Taiwan. For this reason, our people must be prepared for any possible trouble, and must not be blindly [word indistinct].

President Li inspected Taiwan Air Base and watched a combat skill drill of Air Force officers and men there on 20 July. He commended the Air Force for its good performance in flight and combat skills and in its maintenance and repair work.

In his address to the officers and men, he pointed out: Although nongovernmental exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are expected to increase at present, the Chinese Communists so far have not abandoned their attempt to invade Taiwan by force. It is for this reason that we must not neglect our combat readiness.

Presidential Office Spokesman Chiu Chin-i pointed out on 19 July: The change in diplomatic relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and Saudi Arabia will not make our government change its realistic foreign policy. Cheng Chien-jen, administrative vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said on 19 July: Saudi Arabia is likely to announce its establishment of diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communists either today [21 July] or tomorrow. Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chien Chi-chen [Qian Qichen] will leave Saudi Arabia for Cyprus on 23 July. It is expected that he and Saudi officials will make a joint announcement on the establishment of diplomatic relations before his departure from Saudi Arabia. Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not surprised by the development. Our government departments, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Ministry of Communications, reached a consensus on 19 July that all cooperation projects between our country and Saudi Arabia will go on, in the name of government-to-government cooperation, after Saudi Arabia and the Chinese Communists establish diplomatic relations.

### Formal Saudi Notification

OW2107110390 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Saudi Arabia has formally notified the ROC [Republic of China] of its decision to set up diplomatic

ties with mainland China. Vice Foreign Minister Chen Chien-jen announced that the Saudis had officially requested that the embassies of both countries be downgraded to the status of liaison offices. Chen told reporters that President Li Teng-hui was informed of the Saudi plan to switch its recognition from Taipei to Peking in a personal letter from King Fahd brought here by a special Saudi envoy several days ago. He said Saudi Government officials described the move to establish formal links with mainland China at the expense of the ROC in Taiwan as a painful decision. Chen added, however, that Saudi Arabia repeatedly expressed its intention to uphold the close, friendly, and longstanding relations with the ROC after the change in recognition.

### **No Adjustment in Policy to PRC**

*OW2107161190 Taipei CNA in English 1530 GMT  
21 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 21 (CNA)—The Republic of China's policy toward the China mainland would not be adjusted despite the recent change in diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang said Saturday [21 July].

The vice premier, also convenor of the cabinet-level mainland affairs task force, said: "Mainland policy and diplomatic policy are two different things."

Riyadh has reportedly decided to switch its diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking.

Shih made the remarks after attending a meeting marking the 40th founding anniversary of the Free China Relief Association (FCRA), an organization aimed at helping mainland refugees.

In his speech to the meeting, the vice premier urged FCRA to continue to help the mainland Chinese as it has done in the past four decades.

### **'New' Relations To Be Negotiated**

*OW2107171190 Taipei CNA in English 1554 GMT  
21 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 21 (CNA)—Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien said Saturday [21 July] Saudi Arabia might announce the establishment of its official ties with Communist China at 1:00 A.M. [1700 GMT 21 July] Sunday Taipei time.

The Republic of China [ROC] will make efforts to maintain friendly and cooperative ties with the Kingdom despite the change in diplomatic relations, the minister said.

He told the press that ROC Ambassador to Riyadh Edward Kuan would negotiate with Saudi authorities on new relations between the two countries. The Foreign Ministry will send officials to [word indistinct] in the talks.

He stressed that the government would still attach great importance to its relations with Saudi Arabia, with which the country has enjoyed long-standing friendship.

The Foreign Ministry meanwhile has been on alert over the imminent change in relations with Riyadh, focusing its attention on how the Saudi-Communist Chinese communique would deal with the ROC's sovereignty.

A ministry official estimated that Saudi might choose Sunday, the first day of Muslim year 1411, to announce the setting up of full diplomatic ties with the Chinese Communist regime.

In a supra-ministerial meeting Friday, the government decided to continue all cooperation programs with Saudi Arabia except for a Chinese steel corp. plan to invest in an aluminium plant there.

Economics Minister Vincent Siew said earlier this week that the government would encourage local businesses, especially the petrochemical industry, to invest in the Mideast Kingdom in spite of the adjustment in bilateral ties.

### **PRC-Saudi Ties 'Hurt' Sovereignty**

*OW2207001890 Taipei Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 90*

[Text] The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY today reported the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between Communist China and Saudi Arabia. XINHUA reported that Foreign Minister Chien Chi-chen [Qian Qichen] of Communist China and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal issued a joint statement in Riyadh.

Commenting on the recognition of Communist China as the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people in the communique of the establishment of diplomatic relations, an official from the Foreign Ministry pointed out that the contents of this communique have hurt our country's sovereignty and the traditional friendship between the Republic of China and Saudi Arabia. The level of the relationship between our country and Saudi Arabia has apparently been downgraded. Our Foreign Ministry will issue a statement later to express our government's position on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and Communist China.

### **'Deep Regret' Expressed**

*OW2207004990 Taipei Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 90*

[Text] At 4:30 [2030 GMT] this morning, Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien and Vice Foreign Minister Cheng Chien-jen received a report from our country's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Edward Kuan, and learned in detail the contents of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and Communist China. Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien expressed deep regret over the part of the communique which involves our side's sovereignty. Regarding our country's



rights and position in Saudi Arabia in the future, the Foreign Ministry will clearly explain this in a statement.

### Lesson in 'Bitter Experience'

OW2207014390 Taipei Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien pointed out earlier that the change in Sino-Saudi relations should wake his countrymen up and make them draw a lesson from a bitter experience. He said: In addition to promoting substantive diplomacy, we should firstly seek to consolidate relations with those countries with which we already have diplomatic relations. Only then can we talk about how to develop substantive ties and expand diplomatic relations.

Foreign Minister Chien said: The change in Sino-Saudi relations will not constitute a substantive crisis in our country. We have little to ask from Saudi Arabia, be it in the area of crude oil or other cooperative relationships. Still, it is an undeniable fact that the change in Sino-Saudi relations is a big blow to our country. Minister Chien hoped that our countrymen will not discriminate against those countries that have diplomatic relations [as heard] by imposing restrictions on bidding and in other areas. At the same time, he called for an early clarification of our mainland policy. When doing business on the mainland, countrymen should take the overall interest of the country into consideration. Do not give foreigners the impression that the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have already been reconciled, thereby prompting them to hastily make unfavorable decisions that will hurt relations with our country.

### Diplomatic Relations Suspended

OW2207155490 Taipei CNA in English 1533 GMT  
22 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs filed a strong protest with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Sunday [22 July] for its decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Chinese communist regime.

In the strongly worded statement, the ministry also announced the suspension of the official links between the Republic of China [ROC] and Saudi Arabia.

The full text of the statement is as following:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced on July 22, 1990 that it has established diplomatic relations with the Chinese communist regime starting from the same day. In view of the kingdom's disregard of the traditional friendship between our two peoples and its yielding to the Chinese communists' disruption of the long-standing close ties between our two countries, the Government of the Republic of China has instructed its embassy in Riyadh to lodge the strongest protest against the kingdom for the decision and has also decided to suspend its diplomatic relations with the kingdom on July 22, 1990.

"As it is known that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia sent H.E. Abd-al-'Aziz al-Zamil, minister of industry and electricity as its special envoy to visit the Republic of China on July 17, 1990 and expressed the kingdom's desire to continue all mutually beneficial cooperations with the Republic of China after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the kingdom and the Chinese communist regime, the Government of the Republic of China will continue to consult with the kingdom about the adjustment of future ROC-Saudi relations for the sake of its national interests."

### Adjustment of Ties Sought

OW2207161390 Taipei CNA in English 1542 GMT  
22 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA)—Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien, while lodging a strong protest with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its decision to establish official ties with the Chinese communist regime, asked the Middle Eastern country Sunday to consult at an early date with the Republic of China [ROC] on the adjustment of relations.

Chien expressed his strong protest and desire when meeting with Saudi Ambassador to Taipei As'ad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zuhayr Sunday morning [22 July].

Chien asked that all citizens of the Republic of China now in Saudi Arabia be protected and treated fairly in accordance with international practices.

The Republic of China's embassy in Riyadh and consulate general in Jidda should be secured from Chinese communist take-over, Chien added.

The foreign minister expressed hopes that Saudi Arabia would soon discuss with the Republic of China on matters relating to the adjustment of future relations.

Ambassador al-Zuhayr regretted the disruption of the long-standing bilateral ties between Taipei and Riyadh and promised to relay Chien's requests to the Saudi Government.

### Delegation To Visit Riyadh

OW2207161890 Taipei CNA in English 1545 GMT  
22 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 22 (CNA)—A delegation from the Republic of China would leave for Riyadh within a few days to work out a formula for promoting substantive relations between Taipei and Riyadh, a ranking Foreign Ministry official said Sunday [22 July].

Yeh Chia-wu, director of the ministry's West Asian Affairs Department, told the press that the delegation might include some economics officials. The two countries severed diplomatic relations Sunday after Riyadh switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking.

The delegation will join Edward Kuan, Republic of China ambassador to Riyadh, in negotiations with the Saudi Government.

**President's Office Declines Comment***OW2307042290 Taipei CNA in English 0310 GMT  
23 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 23 (CNA): The Presidential Office declined Sunday [22 July] to comment on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and communist China.

A Presidential Office official said, however, that the Government of the Republic of China will continue its pragmatic diplomacy; this established policy, he added, would not be affected by the Saudi decision to switch its diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced Sunday that it had established diplomatic relations with Peking, an act which brought an end to Saudi Arabia's diplomatic relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The Presidential Office official said President Lee Teng-hui had authorized the foreign ministry to handle the new situation, and would thus refrain from making any comments.

The Republic of China Foreign Ministry had issued a statement instructing the ROC Embassy in Riyadh to lodge "the strongest protest" with Saudi Arabia for the decision.

The suspension of diplomatic relations between the Middle Eastern kingdom and the Republic of China was a blow to the ROC, the official said. But he stressed that the government's diplomatic policy would not be affected by the decision.

The official called attention to July 20th remarks by President Lee Teng-hui while inspecting an air force base in Tainan; the president noted that the Chinese communists have never eased their relentless drive to push the Republic of China to the wall in the international community. It was therefore, the official said, desirable for the people of the Republic of China to maintain vigilance and composure in the face of constant communist threats.

**Saudi Assures Good Relations***OW2307043390 Taipei CNA in English 0313 GMT  
23 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 23 (CNA): Cooperative relations between the Governments and peoples of the Republic of China and Saudi Arabia remain unchanged and will keep growing. As'ad 'Abd al-Aziz al-Zuhayr, former Saudi ambassador to Taipei, said after meeting Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien Sunday.

It will only be a matter of a name change, al-Zuhayr said in his brief encounter with the local press after the Saudi Government decided to switch diplomatic relations from the Republic of China to the Peking regime.

Al-Zuhayr, who has already been ordered by the Saudi Government to return home Monday, was reluctant to comment further on the matters relating to the Saudi office in Taipei.

Once Ambassador al-Zuhayr has left Taipei, his post as chief of diplomatic corps will be assumed by the Haitian ambassador to Taipei, Raymond Perodin.

**Japanese Resumption of PRC Loans 'Incredible'***OW2007161190 Taipei CNA in English 1545 GMT  
20 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 20 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Government deeply regretted Japan's decision to resume loans to the Chinese Communists, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Huang Hsin-pi said Friday [20 July].

Speaking at a press conference, Huang said that the ROC Government hoped the Japanese Government would give up its wishful thinking about the mainland Chinese side and reconsider its economic aid to the Chinese Communists in order to avoid hindering the development of the democratic movement on the Chinese mainland.

Huang said that the Japanese Government's decision to resume loans to Communist China was incredible as the world's free countries had decided to continue the sanctions against the mainland Chinese imposed after the Tiananmen tragedy.

Huang pointed out that no country and [words indistinct] system enjoy the free economy, so, Japan [words indistinct] Red China would be open assistance to its economic improvement. Red China's economy could not improve [words indistinct] the Chinese Communists give up total [words indistinct] and adopt a free economic system, he added.

**Senior Japanese Diplomat Arrives for Posting***OW2007145190 Taipei CNA in English 1409 GMT  
20 Jul 90*

[Text] Taipei, July 20 (CNA)—Japan's new representative to the Republic of China, Shinichi Yanai, arrived here Friday [20 July] to assume his post as director of the Taipei office of the Japan Interchange Association.

Yanai, 65, a senior diplomat who had been Japanese ambassador to South Korea, told reporters upon his arrival at the airport that Taipei and Tokyo should strengthen their friendly relations.

He is here to replace Fujio Hara, who will become chairman of the Japan Interchange Association, which represents Japan's interests in the Republic of China. Taipei and Tokyo severed diplomatic relations in 1972 when Japan switched recognition to Peking.

Yanai was Japanese ambassador to Seoul from 1987 through March of this year. Before that, he was director of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau and ambassador to Pakistan.

The new Japanese representative said he would deal with the various issues between the two countries after he has a better understanding of situation here.

Taipei has urged Tokyo to establish higher-level communication channels, to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus and to transfer technologies to Taiwan manufacturers.

Yanai was greeted at the airport by Chan Ming-hsing, secretary-general of the Association of East Asian Relations, which represents the Republic of China's interests in Japan.

### **Businessmen Urged To Help Cut Trade Deficit**

OW2007163690 Taipei CNA in English 1434 GMT  
20 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 20 (CNA)—Shirley Kuo, chairwoman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, Friday [20 July] encouraged local entrepreneurs to step up their efforts in research and development and to diversify their import sources in order to help improve the trade balance between Japan and the Republic of China.

The Republic of China has suffered a chronic trade deficit with Japan. The deficit rose to 3.7 billion U.S. dollars in the first half of this year from 3.2 billion a year earlier.

Kuo, who has just returned to Taipei from a brief visit to Japan, told the press Friday that local entrepreneurs should also modernize their technology and improve the competitiveness of their products so as to help reduce the annual trade deficits with Japan. To boycott Japanese goods is not a good way to solve the problem, she said.

"I was deeply impressed with the diligence of the Japanese during my visit to Japan," she said, adding that the two countries need better communication channels to improve mutual relations.

### **Growing Deficits With Japan Worry Officials**

OW2107034690 Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT  
21 Jul 90

[Text] Taipei, July 21 (CNA)—A highly placed economics official Friday [20 July] expressed worries about possible disputes resulted from the widening trade gap between the Republic of China [ROC] and Japan, which might hit a record eight billion U.S. dollars before the end of 1990.

If the snow-balling trade imbalance in Japan's favor was not checked, it could become a stumbling block preventing the two countries' economic and trade ties from growing further, Vice Economics Minister P.K. Chiang said.

Chiang's outright criticism of the Japanese Government for its failure to reduce its trade surplus with the

Republic of China stunned the participants at an ROC-Japan economic conference last month.

He expressed his worries again while meeting members of a Legislative Yuan delegation scheduled to fly to Tokyo July 22 for an eight-day visit.

Economic relations were not the whole of Sino-Japanese ties, Economics Minister Vincent Siew stressed, but they were critically important; since the two countries did not have official links, the huge trade imbalance would have a decisive impact on relations.

He said he could not understand why Japan had continuously turned a deaf ear to criticism from the Republic of China, Japan's fourth largest trading partner.

He hoped the legislative delegation could underline the issue's importance to their Japanese hosts during their stay in Japan.

Chan Ming-hsing, secretary general of the Association of East Asian Relations which has represented Republic of China interests in Japan since Tokyo shifted diplomatic recognition to Peking, noted that since Tokyo cut its official links with Taipei in 1972, private exchanges between the two countries had continued to grow, but the Japanese Government had shied away from improving official communication channels.

"The Japanese Government simply lacks 'sincerity' in improving bilateral ties; at least, that's the impression we've gotten from its attitudes toward Taipei," Chan said.

Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien, several legislators, including Wang Chin-ping, Lee Tsung-jen, and Lee Sheng-feng, were also present at the seminar.

The delegation, headed by Liu Sung-fan, vice president of the Legislative Yuan, will leave for Japan Sunday [22 July].

### **Spokesman on 'Possible' Mainland-Singapore Ties**

OW2107052790 Taipei International Service  
in English 0200 GMT 20 Jul 90

[Text] A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry Wang Hsin-Pi has stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is closely following the development related to the possible establishment of diplomatic ties between Singapore and Communist China. Commenting on foreign-wire service report that Singapore might establish diplomatic relations with Peking within months, Wang noted that it is Singapore's policy to eventually establish formal ties with Communist China following the resumption of ties between Communist China and Indonesia. He also said that Singapore has repeated told the ROC [Republic of China] Government that it would continue substantive relations with the ROC even if Singapore commits [as received] diplomatic ties with Peking.



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

23 July 1990

